

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 57, Vol. III.

Saturday, January 30, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence ;
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NOTICE :—The Office of THE READER is removed to 24, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

PARIS.—AGENT FOR THE READER.
MR. J. ROTHSCHILD, Rue de Buci, 14, who will receive Subscriptions and forward Books intended for Review.

GERMANY.—Mr. F. A. BROCKHAUS,
Leipzig, having been appointed Agent for Leipzig and Northern Germany, it is requested that intending Subscribers will send their names to him. Books for Review may also be forwarded to him for enclosure in his Weekly Parcel.

NORTH OF EUROPE.—Messrs. ONCKEN,
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Brothers, 175, Mount Road, Madras, will register names of Subscribers on account of THE READER. Annual Subscription, including postage, 13 rupees.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM SHOBERL.—An appeal is respectfully made to the generous sympathy of the press, and of the publishing, bookselling, and stationery trades, on behalf of the widow and three unmarried daughters of the late Mr. William Shoberl, by whose recent death they are left totally unprovided for. Mr. Shoberl was for many years connected with the late Mr. Henry Colburn, the eminent publisher, of Great Marlborough Street, during which period he arranged the Fairfax papers, and other similar collections, for publication. He was afterwards in business for himself in the same thoroughfare. Subscriptions in aid of Mrs. Shoberl's endeavour to obtain a means of living for herself and daughters will be received at the
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From the Times, Sept. 3, 1863.

"THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—In the Mathematical Section yesterday, a large number of papers were read, but only one was of any general interest. It was by Mr. H. Swan, and gave an account of a new invention in portrait-taking. By a peculiar arrangement of two rectangular prisms, the appearance of a perfectly solid figure is given to a picture, and portraits which were unsatisfactory on a flat surface, have so much expression thrown into them by this invention, as to become quite pleasing and truthful."

From the Standard, Sept. 29, 1863.

"The casket portrait is a still further and more effective development of the photographic process than has yet been discovered—indeed, as far as truly realistic portraiture is desired, this method, which has been discovered by Mr. Swan, must meet the requirements of the most exacting in that style of individual representation. In that entirely new and original adaptation of optical illusion to the ordinary portraits taken by the photographer, the head and features of the sitter have all the distinctness and projection of a bust in marble, with the advantage of preserving the natural tints of the countenance in the most life-like manner."

From the Illustrated London News, Oct. 3, 1863.

"A solid image of the sitter's head is seen, looking with startling reality from the centre of a small cube of crystal, every feature standing out in as perfect relief as though chiselled by the hands of fairy sculptors. * * * Most people are fond of looking in the glass, but this portable and indestructible spectrum, reflecting no mere fleeting image, but containing the actual, palpable form of humanity, is certainly a most startling novelty. Natural science is daily explaining illusions which formerly gained the credit of being supernatural. This is an age less given to denying the existence of phenomena than to demonstrate the why and the wherefore of their existence. How would it be if, after all, the appearance in Zadkiel's magic crystal, at which we have all been laughing so much lately, had some photographic foundation, and the 'man in armour,' and 'lady in the pink dress,' were only 'casket or crystal cube miniatures?'"

From the Intellectual Observer, for November, 1863.

The effect of the new process is to exhibit the subject of the portraiture with life-like verisimilitude, and in natural relief. You take up a small case, and look through what appears to be a little window, and there stands or sits before you, in a pleasantly-lighted chamber, a marvellous effigy of a lady or gentleman, as the case may be. The projection of the nose, the moulding of the lips, and all the gradations of contour, are as distinct as if an able sculptor had exercised his skill; but the hair and the flesh are of their proper tint, and the whole thing has a singularly vital and comfortable look. Indeed, were it not for the reduction in size, it would be difficult to avoid the belief that an actual man or woman, in ordinary dress, and with characteristic expression, was presented to your eye. In addition to portraits destined for morocco cases, and of ordinary miniature sizes, much smaller ones are taken and mounted in exceedingly pretty little caskets of fine gold. These form as elegant little shrines as any lover could wish to receive the effigy of his mistress, and far surpass any other mode yet devised of connecting portraiture with ornamental jewellery."

From the London Review, August 29, 1863.

"Suitable for presents, or for mementos of those closer friends or relatives of whom we might wish to have some special token of remembrance. They are set in a casket or case of any size, from that of a chatelaine ornament to three or four inches in height. On looking into the casket, a life-like bust is seen."

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In the arrangements of THE READER, the following system has been adopted. Each number contains a FULL AND DETAILED LIST OF ALL BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS published during the week, specifying their prices, size, number of pages, maps, &c. ALL WORKS ARE REVIEWED within a week or two of publication, either at length, or in a short notice. The especial attention devoted by THE READER to Foreign Literature, enables its readers to keep themselves acquainted with every work of interest published on the Continent or in America.

The very inadequate manner in which THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE, and THE LABOURS AND OPINIONS OF OUR SCIENTIFIC MEN, are recorded in the weekly press, and the want of a weekly organ which would afford scientific men a means of communication between themselves and with the public, have long been felt. They have been the subject of special consideration lately, by some of the leaders of Science in London.

The Proprietors of THE READER, therefore, with a view to supply the deficiency, have extended the space they have hitherto devoted to Science to eight pages weekly, and most of our chief scientific men—especially the office-bearers of the different Societies—approving the plan, have expressed their willingness to avail themselves of the space thus placed at their disposal. Thus it is that, by the kind co-operation of the Secretaries, an OFFICIAL WEEKLY RECORD of the work done in the various Learned Societies is now presented to the public.

In addition to this, the Transactions of the various Continental and American Academies are copiously noticed; and a full WEEKLY SUMMARY OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, in which the workers themselves kindly render their valuable assistance, is given.

Topics of MUSICAL, ARTISTIC, or DRAMATIC interest, are discussed in THE READER in separate and original articles, which, it is hoped, are found to be not only valuable, but interesting, as pieces of criticism, even by those persons unacquainted with the special subject.

CORRESPONDENCE on all Literary and Scientific topics, from writers of note, finds a place in THE READER.

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NATIONAL SHAKESPEARE COMMITTEE. January 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SITE and MONUMENT COMMITTEES MEET on the 5th February (the day after the Meeting of Parliament). Artists and others willing to submit suggestions are invited to forward the same, addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, 120, Pall Mall, London.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

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BISHOP COLENZO'S TRIAL.

PEOPLE are interested more immediately in the legal question raised by the proceedings at Cape Town which led to the condemnation of Bishop Colenso and his solemn deposition from the office of Bishop by the sentence of his metropolitan, Bishop Gray, on the 16th of December. Are the proceedings and the sentence valid, or are they, as was protested on the spot by Bishop Colenso's representative, "a nullity, void of all force and effect"? This is an important question as regards the constitution of the Church of England in the colonies, and no less important as regards the constitution of the Church of England generally. The prevailing opinion, we believe, is, or at least was some time ago, that no power in the Church can touch Bishop Colenso. By the terms of his appointment to the Bishopric of Natal, it is said, he became subject to his metropolitan to the same extent and in the same manner as bishops at home are subject to their metropolitans; but then, by the present law of the Church, it is said, the power of metropolitans at home over their nominally subject bishops is entirely *in nubibus*—so that each English bishop at the present moment is really independent. Is this the case? If it is, the Church of England is in a condition that was not suspected—broken up into as many possible realms as there are bishops. What has yet to ensue from the trial and sentence at Cape Town will determine the question. Bishop Gray, waiving in this particular case any right of absolute decision that might belong to himself, allowed an appeal, within fifteen days, to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but, as such an appeal on behalf of Bishop Colenso by his agent would have involved an acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the Bishop's Court at Cape Town, it is to be supposed that none was made. Whether, therefore, Bishop Colenso is now legally deprived of his episcopal office is a question that will probably rest with the civil courts, and will not be decided by them for a year or two.

But there are other impressions made by the proceedings at Cape Town than this one of uncertainty as to the state of the law.

We see here three of the bishops of our colony in Southern Africa—and, doubtless, the other bishops of the colony who were unable to be present would have agreed with them—coming to a decided judgment on the possibility that the Church of England should retain within her pale a man of Bishop Colenso's opinions. They have no hesitation on the subject. They know distinctly that the opinions held by Bishop Colenso are opinions which the Church of England cannot allow to be held by any clergyman wearing her garb. They find that, in a certain number of points, he differs so fundamentally from the established creed of the Church that the Church has no option but to cast him out. He does not believe, they say, in the doctrine of the Atonement; he attaches no such meaning as the Church requires to the doctrine of Justification; he is wrong as to the necessity of the Sacraments, and as to the salvability of those who never heard of them; he does not believe in that doctrine of the eternity of future punishment which the Church unmistakably declares to be her doctrine; he has impugned the claims of the Holy Scriptures to be the Word of God in the sense in which the Church understands that term; he has disowned the Church's view of inspiration, and has maintained that certain of the canonical books contain errors, legends, and incredible statements; he has virtually assailed the Divinity of Christ by imputing to him ignorance and error; and he has depraved, impugned, and otherwise brought into disrepute the Book of Common Prayer. On all these points the Colonial Bishops have no doubt. Now, what strikes one first in this is the superior decisiveness of these Bishops away in Africa, as to what the Church can or ought to allow on these points, as compared with the opinion of the clergy at home. Doubtless a large proportion of the clergy at home—probably the great majority—think exactly as the Colonial Bishops do, and approve with their whole hearts the sentence declaring Bishop Colenso unfit to remain in the Church. Both Houses of Convocation have denounced his opinions. Many of the Bishops have forbidden him their dioceses, and the body of them have signified their belief in the inconsistency of his opinions with his office by a collective request that he would resign. The probability is that, had it been possible to bring Bishop Colenso to trial before any number of English Bishops, or any large court composed of the English clergy, the issue of the trial would have been the same in substance as at the Cape. But it is known that there are at least a scattered minority among the clergy in England—including, perhaps, one or two of the Bishops—who would have stopped short of any such judgment. It is known that, even among those clergymen who have pronounced Bishop Colenso's views to be wrong and mischievous, and have appeared as antagonists to him in print, there are some who would hesitate to commit themselves to the assertion that the prosecution of the inquiries in which Bishop Colenso is engaged, or even his particular present conclusions in these inquiries, are incompatible with the degree of theological liberty allowed by the Church of England to her clergy. Hence the decision at Cape Town comes as a colonial definition of the extent of theological liberty allowed in the Church of England more strict and emphatic in its nature than any that has yet been formally promulgated within the mother-church. This appears more especially when the particular heresies charged against Bishop Colenso by the Cape Bishops, and on which Bishop Gray delivered his judgment, are examined. There are at least some of those clergymen in England that would go dead against Bishop Colenso in the main, who would yet, by their own confession, be liable to deposition themselves on some one or two of the points decided by the Cape Bishops. And so, all in all, the Cape Trial only brings out into fresh light that extraordinary present condition of the Church of England which has been now for many months the subject

of conversation among the laity, and of comment by the public press. Anyhow, the Church of England is—if not, as the Bishop of London declared it to be, the broadest Church in the world—at least the broadest body, calling itself a Church, within the Three Kingdoms. But, even within this Church, there is becoming more and more apparent a division of the clergy into two portions—a great present majority who have marked out in their own mind a clear interpretation of the Articles of the Church, any transgression of which is heresy, and ought to be followed by expulsion from the Church; and a minority who are for allowing, within the bounds of the national Church, unlimited or almost unlimited inquiry in any speculative direction whatever, and whatever opinions the inquiry may end in. It is this extraordinary present condition of the Church that imparts the chief interest, among many of the most intellectual of the laity, to the controversy respecting Bishop Colenso. The first impression among the class of the laity we now have in view undoubtedly was that Bishop Colenso ought to quit the Church—that the Church could not, by its constitution, hold him; that he had come to conclusions the supposition of whose compatibility with his position as a Church-clergyman was like an outrage on all precedent and on the plain meaning of words and formulas. But, as the controversy rolled on, and as Bishop Colenso himself seemed to announce, by his determination to remain in the Church till he should be legally ejected, a larger ulterior view than was at first seen, lay opinion, in the quarters we speak of, both altered its tone and became more intensely interested. It seemed, that Bishop Colenso had conceived, and was prepared to fight out in his own person, a national possibility, in the shape of a State-Church, such as had never before been dreamt of—to wit, a Church the officials of which, if performing the rites of worship established by law, might hold and publish any opinions whatsoever. Many of the laity, and especially of the scientific and speculative laity, pricked up their ears at this. A State-Church which should consist simply of a body of intellectual and educated men, parochially distributed, and performing certain ceremonial duties, but entitled to think what they pleased and to write what they pleased on any subject—a State-Church in which the word "heresy" should be unknown—this did seem a new conception. "Ah, this is what Bishop Colenso is trying," the laymen in question said; "well, that alters the case; that is a kind of State-Church we never thought of; but, if it could be brought about—if there could be a State-Church, in which Darwin, and Huxley, and Sir Charles Lyell might, if they chose, be ministers, without the slightest necessity of being one atom less Darwin, and Huxley, and Sir Charles Lyell than they are in their present position—why, that would be a kind of State-Church to which none of our previous criticisms of churches would be applicable, and which would put a new face upon matters. And it is this that Bishop Colenso is driving at, is it? Well, the notion is such a novelty that we are rather staggered, and cannot make up our minds on the instant whether the thing is desirable—whether we ought to wish Bishop Colenso success in his attempt to revolutionize the Church of England, or whether we ought to wish him to be as one of ourselves and without those bonds. At all events, we perceive now what new national possibility he may have in view in remaining within the Church until the law forcibly removes him." Such, we say, is the state of opinion in very influential lay quarters. There are hundreds who, if they were to speak out, would have to avow that it is. Whether Bishop Colenso is, in his own heart, the champion of such a new national possibility as is thus seen by some looming through the mist of the controversy he has raised, may admit of question. It is certainly difficult, however, to fancy a form of speculative heterodoxy which Bishop Colenso would treat as Bishop Gray has treated him. Bishop

Colenso condemning any man whatever for heresy is a notion which the imagination refuses to conceive. Probably, therefore, Bishop Colenso's ideal of the Church of England of the future is not very far short of that above described, which some minds among the laity (perhaps also among the clergy) have conceived with a pleasant astonishment.

Another thing in the proceedings at the Cape is calculated to impress the popular sentiment. Although the sentence of deposition has been pronounced on Bishop Colenso, he is allowed till the 4th of March in London, and till the 16th of April at the Cape, to retract his erroneous opinions—in which case the sentence will not take effect, and he will remain a bishop. The granting of such a time of penitence, the assigning in this way of a date within which a condemned heretic, if he makes a full recantation, will be received back with open arms by his judges, is, we suppose, a traditional formality. But, though it may be all in order, it strikes the intelligence of our day with a kind of ghastly effect. The universal stomach rises at it with that kind of sickening which is produced by all hideously false phrases used, for formality's sake, after the time to which they belonged. Recantation! There *was* a time, perhaps, when the hideous vileness, the sense of blasphemous absurdity, which we now attach to the term, did not attach to it. When the condemned heretic was in his cell; when the thought of his coming agonies in the slow fire proved too much for weak flesh and blood; and when, in the midst of this thought, there would come the doubt whether, after all, the processes of his own mind might not have been wrong, and whether, in persisting against the vast authority that had condemned him, he might not be opposing an aggregate conviction of truth, compared with which his puny reasonings were as nothing—then, perhaps, Recantation had a kind of meaning which the world could apprehend without absolute disgust. At the worst, one could pardon much to the pusillanimity or the hypocrisy that was caused by the near horror of a painful death. But now! What is the word "recantation" now but an insult to the very conditions amid which we live? That, if a man has used certain words to which a certain meaning is attached which he never meant to be attached to them, he shall have an opportunity of disowning the meaning and explaining his words—this is intelligible. But that it should be conceived, or that any formality of charity should assume it as conceivable, that a condemned heretic can in four months unpick his reasonings for a mile or two back until he arrives at the point where their deviation from common opinions began—to this we know not what to say. Dr. Colenso, in his present circumstances, is certainly not likely to avail himself of the opportunity of grace offered. But if, by a wild supposition, he were to do so, how the very stars would wink and the church-steeple nod at the spectacle of the joy of his brother bishops on receiving him back again!

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AMERICAN WAR-LITERATURE.

Rise and Fall of the Model Republic. By James Williams. (Bentley.)

The Cotton Trade. By G. McHenry. (Saunders, Otley, & Co.)

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Anti-Slavery Cause in America and its Martyrs. By Eliza Wigham. (Bennett.)

Dan to Beersheba. (Chapman and Hall.)

Horrors of the Virginian Slave Trade. (Bennett.)

EVERYTHING connected with the New World, according to the American faith, is bigger than anything of the same kind ever seen before. Certainly the literature of the war is greater in bulk than that which any other war has ever produced. Weekly, there

accumulate upon our table a whole host of histories, novels, and pamphlets, all bearing on the question of this vast civil conflict. That any of them are of great permanent value we should not venture to say. It is too early yet to write philosophically, or even impartially, about the causes of secession or the chances of the war. While men are fighting for life or death, for national greatness, if not for national existence, it is not likely that any writer should arise cool and calm enough to take a broad view of the events he describes; and it is still more certain that, if such a writer could be found, he would find no public to listen to him. The vast literature, of which the works that head our article are but a few waifs and strays, will, we fancy, disappear from existence, as soon as the war is over, to give place to works of a higher standard merit. From these imperfect and incoherent fragments of literature the future chronicler of this grand struggle will, however, be able to gather evidence as to what was the condition of contemporary feeling during the period it is his lot to portray.

The author of the "Rise and Fall of the Model Republic" is a gentleman who once filled the post of United States, or, as he prefers to call it, American minister at the Court of Constantinople. To do Mr. Williams justice, he has a genuine claim to the title of American, and does not degrade himself, like many Southern partisans, by intemperate abuse of the government he once served, and the country which he formerly represented. On the contrary, he still believes that the Union "was a magnificent structure erected under the guidance of patriotic and wise counsels." He utterly repudiates the notion that its fall was due to any inherent defect in its democratic character; and, in fact, he hardly attempts to disguise his conviction that secession, however inevitable, was a national calamity. Mr. Williams reminds us of some old French refugee who believed that the Revolution might have been averted if Louis XVI. had but had resolution enough not to summon a parliament. If only people would have kept quiet, and the old democratic party had been allowed to have its own way in the Union, Lincoln never would have been elected, secession would not have broken out, and the Union might have gone on for ever. Everything in this world would have been different but for some fatal "if;" and we are afraid Mr. Williams has not contributed greatly to the discovery of the causes which led to the fall of the Model Republic by declaring that there never would have been a fall at all if Abolitionist doctrines had not obtained a hold on Northern minds. Still, for an advocate of secession, Mr. Williams is not very intemperate in his defence of the peculiar institution. The tenour of his argument goes to prove, not that slavery is not a bad thing, but that the slave-owning States can plead many excuses for their retention of an evil system. Mr. Williams's principles being admitted, he argues from them fairly and temperately, and on some points he shows an unusual candour. Such, for instance, is his explanation of the fact that there is less popular antipathy to the negro in the South than in the North:—

The negro is treated in the Free States with much more rigour, and is repelled from all association or contact with much stronger evidences of disgust than is observable in the Slave States. This, however, is not to be attributed to any radical divergence of opinion or feeling. The natural antipathy of both, under similar circumstances, would be similarly developed. But in the Slave States the white man has not hitherto had occasion to fear that the African will ever aspire to be his equal, while in the North the legal barriers have been to a certain extent removed, and the white man does not know at what hour some other change in the laws may bring them nearer together. Hence he is constantly impelled to the manifestation of that repugnance which, founded in his nature, has been magnified by education into a controlling sentiment.

To Mr. McHenry we cannot give the same amount of confidence as we do to Mr.

Williams. The author of "The Cotton Trade" is a red-hot secessionist of Mr. Spence's stamp, but not of that gentleman's intellectual calibre. This work opens with a lengthy epistle to Mr. Gregory, M.P., urging him to renew his efforts for the recognition of the Confederacy, followed by a dozen tedious articles on the cotton staple, Mr. Bright's speeches, the origin of slavery, and the depravity of the North. There is very little new in this dreary partisan manifesto, and what is new is of doubtful truth. The purport of this treatise may be guessed from the following words, in which he sums up his testimony in favour of slavery:—

The writer of these pages was born, and has resided nearly all his life in Pennsylvania, where exists the largest community of free negroes in the world, and he can testify to the gradual decay in their health and morals as slavery disappeared from the neighbourhood. Neither the laws of the land, nor public societies for his benefit, prevent the African from degenerating: nothing but the controlling influence of a master will keep him from sinking to that barbarous condition which is his natural state. Notwithstanding the attentions and care bestowed upon them by the Quakers, the negroes congregate in certain districts of Philadelphia, live in hovels, and behave in the most disreputable manner.

To read through the "Army of the Cumberland" requires an intense interest in the minutiae of the war which an Englishman cannot be expected to possess. Even in America, few persons, we should think, could peruse it with any interest except those whose sons, or brothers, or kindred were in some way connected with this portion of the Federal army. Brigadier-General T. St. Clair Morton, and his staff officers Pearsall, Lamberson, Pelham, and Mansfield, are, we have no doubt, gentlemen of high ability and courage, but we really cannot find any interest in a biographical sketch of their lives. Friends of Lieutenant Kilburn W. Mansfield will learn with satisfaction that he—

is a native of Stanbridge, Canada East, and is twenty-six years old. His residence is in Otsego, Michigan, where, before the rebellion, he was a law-student. October 24, 1861, he enlisted in the 13th Michigan Volunteers as a private. He served through Buell's campaigns, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Stevenson, Alabama, and Stone River.

But, unless the officers of the Cumberland army have an extensive acquaintance in the United Kingdom, the records of their prowess are not likely to find many readers in England. Details of the domestic life and history of the Federal officers are given with a frankness surprising to any one unacquainted with American journalistic literature. Of General Rosecrans we are told that

This faith in God and His goodness is the result of many years' belief in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and of participation in its rites. His parents were Episcopalians, and he was bred to that faith, but embraced Catholicism while a student at West Point—as was also done about the same time by his brother, now Bishop of Cincinnati, and one of the pillars of that Church in the West. While thus a devoted and earnest Catholic, the general is no bigot. His religion is a personal matter, and is not intruded upon others, he respecting the reasonable views of all, while adhering strictly to his own. His staff embraces religionists of various denominations and creeds, there being upon it but a single Catholic. In the walks of home life he inclines to associates of pure mind and refined understanding, as most congenial to his taste. In time of war he wisely extends this preference, and, while he has due regard for intelligence and purity, is not unmindful of the brightness and beauty of the rough diamond, and delights to call around him the bold and daring.

The work, we should add, is beautifully printed and illustrated.

The "Anti-Slavery Cause in America and its Martyrs" is written by a lady, Eliza Wigham, whose name is well known amongst Abolitionists. Its literary merits are not great, and the book pre-supposes a minute acquaintance with American politics. The work, however, will furnish valuable information to those who desire to understand the real causes of the contest which is now raging

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between North and South. The record of the persecutions, and sufferings, and oppression which the early advocates of emancipation underwent is a very remarkable one. After reading it, any candid observer will find no difficulty in understanding how the reckless insolence of the pro-slavery party, and their persistent attempts to put down all discussion in the Free States, gradually created an intense indignation in the North which gave rise to the Republican party. A Northerner might look on Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison as fanatics, and yet, as a free man, he could not but resent bitterly an attempt on the part of the South to suppress their opposition by methods fatal to the very principles of freedom of speech and opinion. The pages of this little book are filled with hundreds of anecdotes like the following:—

In the month of July 1835, one of the students, Amos Dresser, travelled southwards from Cincinnati, for the purpose of selling Bibles and a few other books, to raise a little money to assist in his education. At Nashville, Tennessee, he was arrested on suspicion of being an abolition agent—a groundless charge, as he had neither spoken to slaves nor distributed books among free people of colour. He was brought before a committee of vigilance, consisting of sixty-two of the principal citizens, of whom seven were elders of the Presbyterian Church. His trunk was examined, and in it were found three anti-slavery volumes, put in for his own reading, and a few abolition newspapers, used as stuffing to prevent the books rubbing against each other; his private journal and letters were also examined, but the mayor had difficulty in deciphering them: he, however, put them down, observing that they were “evidently very hostile to slavery.” As Amos Dresser had not anticipated any very serious issue to his trial, he was a good deal horrified on learning that his judges were debating whether his sentence should be thirty-nine lashes or a hundred (the latter number is considered fatal), or death by hanging. All the time the committee agreed that he had broken no law, but asserted the necessity of making *law for the occasion*, to protect slavery against attacks from opinion. Dresser was found guilty of three things: of belonging to an abolition society in another State, of having books of an anti-slavery tendency in his possession, and of being believed to have circulated some of these in his travels. He was sentenced to the moderate penalty of receiving twenty lashes in the marketplace; and there, by torch-light, just as the chimes were ushering in the Sabbath morning, this brutal punishment was inflicted.

That daily instances of tyranny such as this should have stirred up the North to get rid of the yoke slavery imposed upon it is a fact intelligible enough to any one who knows the character of the Anglo-Saxon race.

“Dan to Beersheba,” unless we are much mistaken, is the work of a young American authoress who has written frequently in the *Atlantic Monthly*. This lady was born in a Slave State, of Northern parents. Her family, like so many of those in the border States, has been divided in this civil war, some of its members siding with the Federals, and others serving in the armies of the Confederacy. In consequence, her own sympathies are shared pretty equally between the contending parties; and she writes with an impartiality hardly to be expected from an American writer. It is a curious symptom of that friendliness of feeling towards the South, which has hitherto survived all the animosities caused by the war, that at this moment, in the very crisis of a deadly struggle, a novel should be published in the North, for Northern circulation, in whose pages not one unkind word is uttered against the South, and in which several of the heroes are slave-owners. Slavery is a bad institution in Miss Harding’s eyes, not so much on account of its abstract wickedness, still less because of its habitual cruelty—whose existence she denies—as by reason of the waste and misery and degradation produced by a false system of labour. Her reason tells her that slavery is an evil, and her experience leads her to believe that slavery is not *ordinarily* so cruel an institution as books like “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” would represent it; and she has not logical power enough to perceive that these two facts are perfectly

consistent with each other. Seeing clearly that slavery is the cause of the whole war, she yet cannot quite make up her mind that it must have been so by the irresistible logic of facts. However, even with regard to the professed Abolitionists, towards whom she entertains a natural and feminine dislike, she shows a fairness and a power of appreciating motives of which she disapproves, very rare amongst her countrywomen, and, for that matter, amongst her countrymen. The novel itself is very pleasant reading; and, if the descriptions of Southern life are as true as her sketches of Northern society, they must be wonderfully accurate and life-like. Why the book is called “Dan to Beersheba” we confess ourselves unable to discover.

“Di,” or “The Horrors of the Virginian Slave Trade,” belongs to the “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” order of literature, or rather to the class of novels which sprung up in imitation of Mrs. Stowe’s remarkable novel. The story professes to be that of an escaped Virginian slave who has recently come over to England. The narrative would be much more effective if it was told without comment and without any attempts at fine writing. Unfortunately, Mr. Simpson, who has compiled the story from the lips of the slave Diana, has not been content to tell it simply, and has given us absolutely no evidence of the accuracy of her statements. Moreover, the question of the merits or demerits of slavery does not depend on whether one master was exceptionally kind or another exceptionally cruel. We have always doubted whether books of the “Di” stamp have not done as much harm as good to the cause of emancipation. Still it would be well if Southern partisans, who believe that slavery is a beneficent institution, would consider what must be a system under which such a state of things as is described in this little book is possible even as an exception.

Meanwhile, a perusal of the works we have selected out of a host of others will impress upon the reader one conclusion, that, right or wrong, wisely or foolishly, the slavery question is at the bottom of the war now waging. E. D.

THE CITIES OF THE PAST.

The Cities of the Past. By Frances Power Cobbe. (Trübner & Co.)

TRAVEL may be enumerated among those pursuits insensibly exalted into arts by the refined complexity of modern civilization. The ancient voyager was content with a simple description of the pyramid he saw, or the unicorn it behoved him to have seen. Strabo is as matter-of-fact as a catalogue—the inimitable Herodotus as artlessly objective as a schoolboy. Modern travellers are generally *subjective*, unless when persons of no education, or the first explorers of savage regions, or mere compilers of statistical information. It is hardly more their object to describe the scenery on which they have gazed than to reproduce the impression which their own minds received from the spectacle. No longer the cold external critic of nature and art, the writer has become the docile mouthpiece of their inspiration. In perusing Miss Cobbe’s pages, for example, we scarcely appear to be occupied with a systematic account of Athens, Baalbec, or Cairo. We rather seem to hear from the city itself—“Thus and thus do I impress a mind of such an order.” It is needless to observe that these records of subjective experience are of very dissimilar value; the most exquisitely cut seal may be impressed upon clay as readily as upon wax. But, when the material corresponds in some measure to the die, the result is frequently of rare beauty and interest. As the constitution of the sun is revealed by the analysis of the solar spectrum, so the eternal ideas of which natural beauties and the sublime creations of human genius are alike the interpreters are not least fitly apprehended in the hues of thought and feeling imparted by them to an enthusiastic, or a reverently contemplative, or, it may be, a tranquilly analytic, but at all events an appreciative spirit.

The fine mind of Miss Cobbe is especially adapted to become the recipient of such ennobling influences; and what is readily received is firmly retained, and retraced with graphic effect. In her former admirable work, the “*Essay on Intuitive Morals*,” the authoress’s mind appeared to us of somewhat too exclusively ethical a cast—more conversant with the grand, but colourless formulæ of natural law than with the rich development of Nature herself in the visible creation. Either this austere raiment of thought was merely assumed as appropriate to the occasion, or the experiences of travel have served to harmonize its contour and enrich its hues, while leaving the soundness of the original texture intact. We certainly were not prepared for the fancy and emotional warmth manifested in this unpretending little work. There can hardly be a lovelier thought than this, or at the same time one more just and adapted to sustain the strictest scrutiny of criticism:—

Methinks, if there were no other proofs in the world of God’s goodness, the flowers would supply them in abundance. Answer it to thyself, poor soul, that doubtst of His love, that dares not trust the voice in thine own heart telling thee that thy Father in heaven is *all* which that heart can adore. Why has He made these flowers? why does He send to thee these *little* joys, as gentle and unnoticed often as a mother’s kiss upon a sleeping child? There is not, it would seem, a conceivable reason to be given for the existence of flowers (at least for their beauty and perfume), other than the intention to provide for man a pure and most delicate pleasure. Geologists tell us that in the earlier epochs there are few traces of flowers; such as there were being small, and probably of the secondary colours, mere vessels for the ripening of the seeds. Only when the human era approached the order of the rosaceæ appeared, the fruit-trees with their luxurious burdens, and all our brightest and sweetest flowers, till “the wilderness rejoiced and blossomed as the rose.”

Here is another natural analogy, similar in scope, in eloquence, and in justice:—

Doubtless, if we could stand—as so many brave hearts have striven to do—beside the fount of the Nile, it would be hard to think that little trickling stream was actually the same as the great river of Egypt, and that it should grow and swell deeper and stronger, receiving the floods of heaven and the tribute of earth, till at last it should roll in resistless seas of water, bearing fertility and blessing over all the land. Hardly could we bring ourselves to call that poor weak rill the Nile! But before one eye at least in the universe the feeble spring and the mighty river are one. He sees it all mapped out from its source in weakness to its end in power. And can *we* never rise high enough into the upper air of thought to see like Him our human fellow-rivers, not only in their feeble struggles through the rocks and stones in their path, but as they shall be hereafter, far away, perhaps a thousand years to come, down cataracts of death, and past long deserts of unknown worlds—but as they shall surely be at last, each flowing on a majestic benediction through the universe, reflecting on his ever-swelling bosom the infinite glory of God?

The readers of Miss Cobbe’s former writings will not be surprised at finding her pages replete with similar expositions of philanthropical or philosophical tendency. Regarding the natural landscapes, equally with the creations of human art which have fallen under her observation, as the expressions of a pervading intelligence, it is her principal aim to interpret their significance. Those who might resort to her volume in quest of statistical information would certainly be disappointed, and readers for mere amusement would soon find that their companion possessed the unwelcome faculty of compelling them to think. Slight and unpretending as her little volume is, we could hardly name one more suggestive of wholesome thought to a young reader, as there certainly is none more nobly animated by a spirit of frank and enlightened liberality—not the easy indifference of a Gallio, but the natural result of reverence for the human spirit in its various developments, and a recognition of the essential unity underlying them all. There is the same catholic feeling that we

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have been accustomed to admire in Miss Martineau's "Eastern Life," without any of the dogmatism which, when broached in the cause of toleration, sometimes brings the ancient Gracchi to mind, and the subject of their complaints. Our authoress is equally considerate and discriminating when endeavouring to assign some venerable faith its rightful place in the great family of creeds, or when delineating some of the slighter features of Oriental society. We must make room for a single instance of her gentle and sympathetic mood:—

Very friendly and pleasant were these Athenian maidens as I sat down by their fountain, and asked to drink out of one of their water-jars, and made the best of the few words we could interchange. There is something wonderfully pleasant, I think, in the remembrance of those little kindly deeds received from those with whom we have no one tie save that of our common humanity, but who acknowledge *that* claim freely and simply. Living in England, especially in the country, we have a definite relation of friendship, or acquaintanceship, or of employer or employed, with all whom we meet; or if there chance to be a stranger pass our door, the fact of his *being* a stranger constitutes a sort of claim to attention. In London all this is altered, and we see around us thousands of whom we know nothing, nor expect to know anything in this world, save that they are men and women hurrying on their way between the same solemn gates of Birth and Death through which we also go. And out of that sense of simple human brotherhood, which the strong tide of life surging around us brings to our hearts, we gain, perhaps, a warmer desire than elsewhere to bless these unknown brothers and sisters, the children of our Father—

Men my brothers, men the workers,
Ever working something new.

With the glorious future before them, here and hereafter—

What they have done but the earnest
Of the things which they shall do.

But, far away from the crowds of great cities, in some quiet walk in foreign lands, how good it is to have some one approach us with gentle words and looks, and interchange a few bright, kindly glances ere we part to meet never again on this side eternity! How often I have thanked in my heart the sweet Tuscan *contadine* who used to come and sit beside me wherever I rested on the flowery banks of their vineyards, and beg so courteously to know if their doing so would not disturb me; and the grave old Turks who have forgotten their solemnity of gait in haste to save me from the trampling of an unseen camel; and the Arab women and Syrians and Maronites who have playfully stroked my shoulder when they found I could not converse with them, as much as to say, "Never mind; though you don't know Arabic, I like you all the same!"

In a word, the only fault we can find with Miss Cobbe's volume is, that it is no larger. So unassuming a little work is but too likely to be confounded with the usual run of tours in what is fast becoming a beaten track. It is worth some pains to point out its real character as a record of mental experience, and to recommend the habitual readers of poorer literature to try if they cannot for once relish the utterances of a comprehensive and cultivated mind. We have principally dwelt on what is certainly the leading characteristic of the work, but must not part from Miss Cobbe without one example of her ability to describe the external features of scenery, as well as measure the shadow of light or gloom cast by the contemplation of it upon the spirit:—

Soon I had left the city behind, and found myself, after half-a-mile of suburb, in an avenue which I will venture to say is without its equal in the world. It is a causeway raised to a considerable height above the level fields of corn and cotton, in width some eighty feet or more, and in length some three English miles. On each side grow, in unbroken rows, the magnificent *Acacia Lebbeck*, one of the grandest trees of the East, with huge gnarled stems like those of our oldest oaks, and giant heavy branches interlacing across the vast avenue in a mass of luxuriant foliage, through which the sunlight breaks glittering on the scene below. And a bright scene it is, that high road to Cairo. Men and women in every imaginable variety of costume pass along in throngs, the light blue dresses of the women and the white ones commonest among the men con-

trasting with the sheen of the trees and the glimpses of the deep ultra-marine sky of Egypt. There are no carts or carriages, no vulgar sounds of grinding wheels of waggon or omnibus; only long strings of camels laden with bales of merchandise, and droves of asses without number bearing into the city loads of bright green clover, gleaming like emeralds in the glistening sunlight. Far away on either side stretch rich level plains, with crops of corn, and rice, and sugar-cane; and here and there in the distance are groves of palms and acacias, an Arab village, or a stately palace amid its gardens. I walked along in a dream of beauty. The air that February morning seemed like the atmosphere of Paradise, bringing back in every breath health and vigour to lungs laden with the fogs of the north, and filling the senses with that sweet exhilaration we might deem belonged to a Peri's heaven of odour and balm. The Arabs talked, and sung, and directed their camels with a "Là, là!" or a "Schwoi, schwoi!" (No, no!—gently, gently!); and every here and there we passed a water-wheel, beside which the workmen were singing their sweet monotonous accompaniment to the groaning wood—a sound I soon learned to connect inextricably with every recollection of Egypt. No one dreamed of molesting me. The poor Arab women, carrying their burdens of graceful vases or baskets on their heads, often smiled kindly at me, and made pantomimes of good-will when they found I could not understand their words. Two of them walked a long way close beside me, and touched my shoulder at parting as if for fullest encouragement. I did not see one European as I walked on and on for two delicious hours, now pausing to drink in enjoyment, now hurrying forward, always thinking I should arrive at the expected "desert." At last I reached the end of that glorious avenue, and the Nile in all its majesty suddenly broke through the trees. There it lay, rolling its yellow waters far as the eye could reach north and south, in grand slow curves and reaches, like a great golden chain which Heaven had thrown upon the breast of the bridal earth. And far away there stood in their lonely height—giants even at that vast distance—the eternal Pyramids.

SPORT IN NORWAY.

Sport in Norway, and where to find it. Together with a Short Account of the Vegetable Productions of the Country. To which is added a List of the Alpine Flora of the Dovre Fjeld, and of the Norway Ferns. By Rev. M. R. Barnard, B.A. (Chapman and Hall.)

THE author of this instructive volume, at present a clergyman in a quiet English country village, was formerly Chaplain to the British Consulate at Christiania, where he devoted some of his leisure time to collecting information about the animal and vegetable productions of Norway. After his return to this country he wrote a series of articles on what he had noted in different periodicals; and most of them, with a good deal of additional matter, have now been rendered more accessible and useful to vacation tourists by being reproduced in the present form. Two screw-steamers leave Hull for Christiansund and Christiania on every Friday night; and a return ticket may be had for £6, available for the whole season. An average passage of forty-eight hours will bring you to your destination, amongst mountains, forests, and rivers, abounding in reindeers, elks, wolves, bears, lynxes, salmon, and feathered game. Take care you observe the Norwegian game-laws. Reindeer hunting commences on the 1st of August, and ends on All Fools' Day; penalty for shooting one at other times, ten dollars. Elk shooting also begins on the 1st of August, but ends on the 31st of October; and only one may be shot yearly on one property; whilst a fine of sixty dollars is inflicted on any one who trespasses these rules. Respecting the red deer similar regulations are in force as about the elk, but with this difference, that two may be shot annually on the same property, and there is a fine of only thirty dollars. Hares may be killed from the 15th of August to the 1st of June. Grey hens and female capercaillie may be shot or snared from the 15th of August to the 15th of March; black cock, male capercaillie, kjerper, and eider-ducks from the 15th of August to the 1st of June; and partridges from the 1st of September to the

1st of January. Our author warns so-called "pot-hunters" not to go to Norway, and dissipates a good deal of the mystery that has hung over the salmon rivers of the country. According to some reports, every yard of water is leased, and a man "might as soon expect a seat in Parliament as to obtain any salmon fishing in Norway." According to others, you have nothing to do but to set foot in the country, and salmon will be found waiting to be caught in every river. "The first," says our guide, "owes its origin to those who, knowing well the magnificent sport that is to be had in some parts, have adopted the plan of keeping such knowledge to themselves and their immediate circle [the selfish creatures!], whilst the latter is the natural reaction of the former." The truth must be sought between these two extremes. From what the Rev. Mr. Barnard states there is no doubt that the *best* part of the *best* rivers are "taken up" for longer or shorter periods; but a man who possesses a good constitution, who does not object to locomotion, and (there is a third clause) does not mind "roughing it a bit," may meet with very fair sport, for which the author of this volume does his best to indicate the most favourable localities, and give such information regarding outfit and provisioning as will enable tourists who go to Norway with their gun, rifle, fishing-tackle, or botanical vasculum, to accomplish the object they have in view. We will not spoil the sale of the book by transferring to our columns the list of all the things considered essential; but pray, if you do go as a gentleman, provide yourself with a presentable suit. "I have seen some of our countrymen," says the author, "parading the streets of Christiania dressed in the most shabby manner. Indeed, it is a current joke among the Norwegians that the English come out there for the purpose of wearing out their old clothes." As a sportsman, he ought to have explained that "it isn't fine feathers that make fine birds."

The author gives a full account of the wild reindeer and elk—their history, haunts, and habits—and a good sketch of the bear and lynx. English bear-hunters in Norway he divides into the positively unfortunate, the comparatively lucky, and the superlatively successful; and he questions whether there are any Englishmen who have ever hunted lynxes in the country. About 120 of these animals are annually killed.

In the early winter, after a light fall of snow, the hunter takes with him a couple of hounds, inferior specimens of our foxhound breed. Their bodies are protected with a coat of mail, or rather leathers, consisting of bands or straps to protect them from the lynx's terrific claws, without impeding the free action of their limbs. It is but seldom that a lynx escapes when once his tracks have been discovered. I can well imagine it to be an exciting chase. When hard pressed the animal turns to bay, and, if the dogs are experienced ones, they take good care to keep at a respectful distance till the hunter comes up; but, if they are young at the work, they will often run in to close quarters—a piece of audacity, however, seldom tried twice, for the powerful claws of the lynx are capable of inflicting terrible wounds. Young lynxes will generally run up a tree when hotly pursued; and, I am told, that, by taking off one's hat and placing it on a stick near the foot of the tree, they will remain there till it becomes quite dark. By far the greater number of these animals are trapped; for accounts of which the reader is referred to Mr. Lloyd's "Scandinavian Adventures."

We have detailed descriptions of the eider-duck, and make the following extract about its down:—

When the time approaches for the eggs to be hatched, people are kept on the watch; for the down ought to be taken before twenty-four hours have elapsed from the time when the young ones leave the shell, and, should rain fall on it, it is spoiled. On an average, each nest yields about about one ounce of cleaned down. As soon as all the down has been taken from the nests, the grass and dirt are carefully picked out with the hand; but there are always so many broken pieces of birch twigs intermixed with it, that recourse is had to another expedient. The down is either spread out to the influence of the sun, the heat of

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which is great in those northern latitudes, or else slowly baked in ovens. The twigs thus become quite brittle. The down is next laid on smooth boards, and rolled with a heavy rolling-pin, which treatment effectually breaks up the brittle wood, and reduces it to dust. It is next placed on a frame, in shape something resembling a French bedstead, across the bottom of which are arranged laterally pieces of packthread, at intervals of about one-quarter of an inch, and is stirred quickly backwards and forwards with two light wooden wands. The dust and dirt thus fall through on to a board which is placed underneath; and the process is repeated until no more is found to come away. The down is now ready for use, and is stored up in bags for exportation or sale. The whole process is very tedious; and is the more felt to be so, as in the short northern summer there are so many other necessary things to be attended to. The unclean down will not yield quite one-sixth clean, the whole value of which will be about 12s. on the spot. Owing, however, to the alarming diminution in the numbers of the birds, no dependence can be placed on obtaining any considerable quantity. Formerly, a large quantity of eider-down used to be imported from Spitzbergen and Russia, but mostly of an inferior quality. To an inexperienced eye, it may be difficult to distinguish between the live and dead down; but there are one or two characteristic marks which infallibly test the quality of the article: not only is the live down much the lighter and more elastic of the two, but, if a handful of it be thrown up into the air, even when a tolerably fresh breeze is blowing, it will adhere together in a compact mass, and not a particle of it be lost, whilst the other will be scattered in all directions, like so much thistle-seed; or, if it be placed before a fire, it will be seen to rise and expand in bulk very rapidly, which is not the case with the other. The quantity of live down requisite for an average-sized quilt is from two and a half to three pounds, which may with ease be so compressed as to be contained in a common-sized hat. If more be used, the object is defeated, as the down then becomes lumpy, and collects in the middle. Twenty-five years ago it was no uncommon thing for small vessels to bring from five thousand to six thousand pounds of eider-down from Spitzbergen to Hammerfest, in Lapland, chiefly, it is true, of an inferior quality, and that by no means improved by lying in the hold for a month or six weeks.

Not one of the least interesting features of the book is the account given of the inhabitants of Sætersdal, who seem to hold views not far removed from those found in the Scandinavian sagas. They have an innate horror of water, wash themselves properly only once a year—viz., at Yule time—and keep their houses in a state of filth, to which that of an Irish cabin is a paradise of cleanliness. Galileo's great discovery has never penetrated to these realms of ignorance. The Sætersdal peasant still believes the world to be as flat as a pancake, in the middle of which is placed Norway, and, again, in the centre of that, their own home. America, the Ocean and Jötunheim, or the home of giants, form, in his notion, the extreme limits of the world. Sætersdal and the neighbouring districts are excellent hunting quarters. Reindeers, foxes, wolves, and bears abound. Hares are so little hunted that they lose their instinctive shyness; and it is not unusual to see them sitting by the roadside, so seldom are they scared by the chase, the natives not keeping any dog.

The lists of the Alpine flora, and general remarks on the cultivated plants of Norway, will be perused with interest by botanists, and prove an excellent guide to those who prefer hunting in the vegetable rather than the animal kingdom. Part of them has been borrowed from Dr. Schübeler's work, already favourably noticed by us on a previous occasion.

The materials our author collected are so ample that they might easily have been spun out into two readable volumes; but, then, the present object of the publication, to serve as a pocket-guide to sportsmen, would have been defeated. The book now fully answers the purpose for which it was written; and we recommend it to those who wish to know all about sport in Norway and where to find it.

THE LAST YEARS OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

The Life and Letters of Washington Irving. By his Nephew, Pierre M. Irving. In Four Volumes. Vol. IV. (Bentley.)

TRULY there are biographers and biographers; and truly Mr. Pierre M. Irving is not among the band that "Arthur Penhryn Stanley" heads. Contrasted with the loving pupil's account of the feeling that pervaded the school after the Master's death, the bathos of the following sentence must be strongly felt:—

It is a remarkable incident in the obsequies of a private individual, that the various courts of the city adjourned on the day of the funeral, to afford opportunity to those who wished to attend it.

Still, though the nephew has not the power or the feeling of the pupil, and must leave to another hand the task of writing the real *Life of Washington Irving*, we are thankful to him for such record as he gives us of the last years of the gentle sunny spirit that has brightened so many an hour of the lives of English reading men.

The volume opens with its subject at sixty-four, hard at work at one of his early loves, the *Chronicles of the Moors in Spain*. This he finishes to his own satisfaction, wishing his protesting nephew all happiness, with a little more taste, and then begins his "*Life of Washington*," superintending, during the intervals of writing it, a collected edition of his works. As if this were not enough for a man in the decline of life, he re-writes his *Biography of Goldsmith*—who so fit to do it?—and the lives of Mahomet and his Successors. No wonder that a visitor has to report his saying of this "*Life of Washington*," which he finishes when he is seventy-five years old:—

He replied that the whole work had engrossed his mind to such a degree that, before he was aware, he had written himself into feebleness of health; that he feared in the midst of his labour that it would break him down before he could end it; that when, at last, the final pages were written, he gave the manuscript to his nephew to be conducted through the press, and threw himself back upon his red-cushioned lounge with an indescribable feeling of relief.

But, before dwelling on the last year of his life, let us take a glance at his previous occupations at home. First, at sixty-four he begins to ride again, and, instead of being pinned down to one place, as he says, goes lounging and cantering about the country, till one day the horse jibs—or balks, as Irving calls it—the author is obliged to dismount, and the animal is sent to the hammer. Then comes the improvement of the Sunnyside farm-yard, poultry-yard, out-houses, library, &c., Irving planning and superintending everything himself; then a pleasant opera-season in New York, and again a retreat to his home, a visit to his friends, Mr. Paulding and Mr. Swain, a tour to Saratoga Springs—during which he, an old bachelor, is assured by a mother, to whose children he has been kind, that "any one can see you are a kind father of a big family"—and a breakfast with Sontag, whom he afterwards sees in "*The Daughter of the Regiment*." On his way to Washington, in 1853 (when he is sixty-nine), he meets Thackeray, and says,—

I looked forward to a dull, wintry journey, and laid in a stock of newspapers to while away time; but, in the gentlemen's cabin of the ferry boat, whom should I see but Thackeray? We greeted each other cordially. He was on his way to Philadelphia, to deliver a course of lectures. We took seats beside each other in the cars, and the morning passed off delightfully. He seems still to enjoy his visit to the United States exceedingly, and enters into our social life with great relish. He had made a pleasant visit to Boston; seen much of Prescott (whom he speaks highly of), Ticknor, Longfellow, &c. Said the Bostonians had published a *smashing* criticism on him; which, however, does not seem to have ruffled his temper, as I understand he cut it out of the newspaper, and enclosed it in a letter to a female friend in New York.

And again—

Thackeray has delivered one of his lectures here, and delivers another to-morrow evening. I attended the first, and shall attend the next. He is well received here, both in public and private, and is going the round of dinner parties, &c. I find him a very pleasant companion.

How we wish Thackeray could have gone to Sunnyside with Irving and seen his welcome there!

I saw female forms in the porch, and I knew the spy-glass was in hand. In a moment there was a waving of handkerchiefs, and a hurrying hither and thither. Never did old bachelor come to such a loving home, so gladdened by blessed womankind. In fact, I doubt whether many married men receive such a heartfelt welcome. . . . After all the kissing and crying and laughing and rejoicing were over, I sallied forth to inspect my domains, welcomed home by my prime minister Robert, and my master of the house Thomas, and my keeper of the poultry yard, William. Everything was in good order; all had been faithful in the discharge of their duties. My fields had been manured, my trees trimmed, the fences repaired and painted. I really believe more had been done in my absence than would have been done had I been home. My horses were in good condition. Dandy and Billy, the coach-horses, were as sleek as seals. Gentleman Dick, my saddle-horse, showed manifest pleasure at seeing me—put his cheek against mine, laid his head on my shoulder, and would have nibbled at my ear had I permitted it. One of my Chinese geese was sitting on eggs; the rest were sailing like frigates in the pond, with a whole fleet of white top-knot ducks. The hens were vying with each other which could bring out the earliest broods of chickens. Taffy and Tony, two pet dogs of a dandy race, kept more for show than use, received me with well-bred though rather cool civility; while my little terrier slut Ginger bounded about me almost crazy with delight, having five little Gingers toddling at her heels, with which she had enriched me during my absence. I forbear to say anything about my cows, my Durham heifer, or my pigeons, having gone as far with these rural matters as may be agreeable. Suffice it to say, everything was just as heart could wish: so, having visited every part of my empire, I settled down for the evening in my elbow chair, and entertained the family circle with all the wonders I had seen at Washington.

After his seventieth birthday he visits Baltimore, and the "magnificent valley of the Shenandoah," to see some Washington reliques and papers; and for amusement he plays away at ten-pins—the American nine-pins—but is obliged to lay aside his pen, "having overtasked myself and produced a weariness of the brain, that renders it an irksome effort even to scrawl an ordinary letter." For relief he rushes off to Berkeley Springs and Niagara, visiting again the country he had seen as a wilderness fifty years before, now a populous city and cultivated land, and gets a certain stock of health for his next year of quiet at home. He rides again, till his horse "Gentleman Dick" throws him, publishes at intervals the first four volumes of his "*Life of Washington*," and, just before his seventy-fifth birthday, after a winter's obstinate catarrh, sets to work on the fifth and concluding volume. How like him this little anecdote is:—

March 23rd, 1858 (still at Sunnyside).—Mr. Irving mentioned, after breakfast, a dream of the night before, that he had killed one of the little birds that had commenced singing about the cottage, and his waking in great distress in consequence, and lighting his lamp to read off the effect. Had shot many a robin when a youngster; and, when they were skipping about the cottage, often thought with compunction how many of their ancestors he had killed. "Oh, uncle!" exclaimed a niece, "how could you ever shoot those innocent little things?" "Well, my dear, it wasn't the same robins that covered the babes in the wood."

Again—

Just then one of the old ducks turned round, and made an assault upon the young of another, pecking it, and thrusting its head under water. "Look at that, now—look at that! I should like to have that fellow here, and wring his neck for him."

By October 11, 1858, he has finished his last volume, but is troubled with catarrh

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and shortness of breath, and laid prostrate by intermittent fever. "I do not fear death," said he, "but I would like to go down with all sail set." He recovers for a time, but the asthmatic cough and sleepless nights utterly derange his nervous system, and when he improves a little he is subjected to a pleasant visit of this kind:—

The stranger took a chair, and was going in for a long talk, when Mr. Irving had to excuse himself, from his difficulty of breathing. The stranger then asked for his autograph. Mr. Irving informed him he was too distressed to write it then, but would send it to his address, which the stranger gave, and asked Mr. Irving his charge, saying, "It is a principle with me always to pay for such things." "It is a principle with me," replied Mr. Irving, sharply, "never to take pay."

Still he goes on suffering, but reading novels, playing whist, being kind to children, saying gentle words and doing gentle deeds, till, in his seventy-seventh year, a glorious November Monday comes.

The windows of the dining room looked to the west and south, and the whole party were lost in admiration of one of the most gorgeous sunsets I have ever beheld. The whole western sky was hung with clouds of the richest crimson, while the scene had all the softness of our lingering Indian summer. Mr. Irving exclaimed again and again at the beauty of the prospect. How little did any of us dream it was to be his last sunset on earth! He slept between dinner and tea. In the evening seemed heavy and a good deal depressed, as he had been more than usual during the day, but was free from nervousness, and would occasionally join in pleasant conversation. On retiring for the night, at half-past ten, his niece Sarah, who always took charge of his medicines, went into his room to place them, as usual, within easy reach. "Well," he exclaimed, "I must arrange my pillows for another weary night!" and then, as if half to himself, "If this could only end!" or "When will this end!" she could not tell which; for, at the instant, he gave a slight exclamation, as if of pain, pressing his hand on his left side, repeated the exclamation and the pressure, caught at the footboard of the bed, and fell backward to the floor. The sound of his fall and the screams of Sarah brought the whole family in an instant to his room. I raised his head in my arms. Every means was resorted to to recall animation, and continued until a physician—Dr. Caruthers, from a distance of two miles—arrived, who pronounced life entirely extinct. He had passed away instantaneously. The end for which he had just been sighing—the end which to him had no terrors—had come. His departure was sudden; but so he was willing it should be. In the fulness of years, with unclouded intellect, crowned with the warmest affections of his countrymen, and with an assured hope of a happy immortality, he had gone down, according to his own pathetic aspiration, "with all sail set." Who that loved him would have wished to recall him? When his physician, Dr. Peters, arrived at the house the next morning, he pronounced the immediate cause of his death to be disease of the heart.

Thus went to his rest the American writer whom Englishmen most love,—the one whom they feel was bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh, while yet a true son of American soil. They will be glad to know that his last work was to add to the fame and adorn the name of the statesman of his land whom most they honour, vindicating Washington's memory from the slave-holder's pollution; and they will not forget that English love of home, no doubt acquired on English soil, which made Sunnyside so bright a spot in the author's eyes, and induced him in his will to charge its possessors to "bequeath it entire to some meritorious member of the family bearing the family name, so that Sunnyside may continue to be, as long as possible, an *Irving homestead*."

We do not care now to attempt a characterization of Irving or his genius, but return to the book to notice his generous defence of Moore, his warm appreciation of Scott, and his admiration of Schaeffer.

He brought home also a picture, which had strongly touched his religious sensibilities. This was Dupont's engraving of Ary Schaeffer's Christus Consolator, which he had recently bought, and left to be mounted and framed. The engraving first caught his eye, as he told me, in the window

of a German shop in Broadway, and he then gazed at it until the tears gathered in his eyes, without knowing whose it was. Finding it was from Schaeffer, he went in at once and bought it, and ordered it to be framed. After tea he took mallet and chisel, and proceeded to unbox it. It was indeed an exquisite thing, full of the deepest sentiment; and as Mr. Irving continued to look at it, the tears started again to his eyes. He thought he had never seen anything half so affecting—"there was nothing superior to it in the world of art;" then he burst out into an expression of regret at not having seen more of Schaeffer.

We must not omit either the fact of Goeller having, in his *Thucydides* (note to bk. iii., ch. 32), gravely referred "to Knickerbocker's history (lib. vii., cap. 5) of the old factions of the Long Pipes and the Short Pipes as an illustration of the profound remarks of Thucydides on the evils arising from the prevalence of factions throughout Greece;" and Irving's acquaintance with the Emperor and Empress of the French:—

One of your recent letters, I am told, speaks of your having been presented to the Empress. I shall see it when I go to town. Louis Napoleon and Eugenie Montijo, Emperor and Empress of France!—one of whom I have had a guest at my cottage on the Hudson; the other, whom, when a child, I had on my knee at Granada! It seems to cap the climax of the strange dramas of which Paris has been the theatre during my lifetime.

Here, too, is an anecdote of the poet Rogers, which one of the actors in it, Mrs. Procter, tells, and Charles Dickens reports:—

You know, I dare say, that, for a year or so before his death, he wandered and lost himself, like one of the Children in the Wood, grown up there and grown down again. He had Mrs. Procter and Mrs. Carlyle to breakfast with him, one morning—only those two. Both excessively talkative, very quick and clever, and bent on entertaining him. When Mrs. Carlyle had flashed and shone before him for about three-quarters of an hour on one subject, he turned his poor old eyes on Mrs. Procter, and, pointing to the brilliant discusser with his poor old finger, said (indignantly), "Who is *she*?" Upon this, Mrs. Procter, cutting in, delivered—(it is her own story)—a neat oration on the life and writings of Carlyle, and enlightened him in her happiest and airiest manner; all of which he heard, staring in the dreariest silence, and then said (indignantly as before), "And who are *you*?"

Those who, like ourselves, felt indignant at Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Fuller's printing, in the third volume of this life, the announcement that Washington Irving made advances for the hand of Mrs. Fuller, when Miss Emily Foster, can see what Mr. Pierre M. Irving has to say on the matter, at pp. 188—195. The whole volume is full of interest to every Englishman, though we hope some Southey or Stanley will retell Irving's *Life* for us.

THE TRIALS OF THE TREDGOLDS.

The Trials of the Tredgolts. By Dutton Cook. (Sampson Low & Co.)

IF ever the accounts of mining speculation could be made up on the principle of a moral "cost-book"—to employ a term familiar to all who for their sins have dabbled in mines—it will, we believe, be found that Welsh quartz has ruined more fortunes and broken more hearts than any other known mineral in the universe. There is no doubt that this material contains gold; whenever you cut through a stratum of this Welsh quartz you come on little streaks and deposits of pure ore, which hold out a fabulous promise of boundless riches. But somehow or other, when the quartz is put into the mill, the yield is not what was expected. Just as one swallow does not make a summer, one grain of gold does not make a nugget. The fatal peculiarity is that the traces of the virgin ore never vanish altogether, and never lead to any real treasure. So the unhappy speculator in Anglo-lauriferous Eldorado companies is always led on by indications of future wealth, and is always deceived till his patience, or, more probably, his fortune becomes exhausted.

Now there is a class of literature which

we are disposed to call the Welsh-quartz order. Works of this class beguile the reviewer by passages of real talent. We read on eagerly, fancying that we have hit upon a work of sterling merit; but somehow we do not find what we expect; and yet, whenever we are disposed to abandon our search, we light on some fresh glimpse of talent which leads us on and on till we come at last to the end, and arrive sadly at the conclusion that the grains of gold we have gathered up are not sufficient to repay our labours. This, we own, is the reflection forced upon us by Mr. Cook's "*Trials of the Tredgolts*." It is so clever, so full of shrewd remarks, vivid descriptions, and powerful delineations of character, that we cannot forgive it for not being, as a whole, better than it is. We should never grumble with quartz for being simply granite, excellent for building purposes, and nothing more; but, if quartz will contain streaks of gold, we have a right to expect it should be available for something better than simple road-making. We never expect a score of authors or authoresses, whom we could name, to produce anything except a readable novel; but, if Mr. Dutton Cook will sprinkle such fragments of talent over his stories, we feel authorized to grumble if he gives us after all a novel intended solely for circulating libraries' consumption.

Having thus recorded our complaint, let us do justice to the very great merits of the "*Trials of the Tredgolts*." The plot, complicated enough when you read it from the beginning, is not altogether intelligible, even when you know the key. Several years before the story commences, Bryan Tredgold and Richard Gifford had been fellow-clerks in the great City firm of Fordyce and Fordyce. Contrary to the creed of Hogarth, the idle apprentice was the honest man, and the industrious one the villain. Tredgold wastes his time at the office, falls in love with a penniless governess, and marries her in defiance of all prudence. Gifford, though in love with the same lady, is too ambitious to marry her, and yet cannot make up his mind to see her the wife of another. A disreputable clerk in the same office, William Moyle, has committed a series of embezzlements which come to Gifford's knowledge. He takes advantage of this discovery to throw the suspicion on Bryan Tredgold, who, thanks to Gifford's evidence, is transported for a long term of years. Mrs. Tredgold goes mad at her confinement, and is placed in a lunatic asylum by Richard Gifford. When the story opens, Bryan Tredgold has just served out his time and has returned to England. Mrs. Tredgold is still insane, and is believed by her husband to be dead; and the child of this unhappy marriage, Noel Tredgold, the hero of the story, is a boarder at the academy of Dr. Rawson, whose system of education is thus described:—

The rod was with him the be-all and the end-all of tuition. If a boy didn't know his lesson he was caned; and, if he did know it, he was caned to prevent his forgetting it; and, generally, it may be said that Dr. Rawson regarded education as a thing to be driven into the student, like a nail, by hard hammering.

Noel has been brought up nobody exactly knows how, has been cuffed and pushed about all his life, and has never known anything of his family or parentage. Meanwhile Gifford has thriven in the world. By a marriage with his master's daughter he obtained a share in the business, and rose eventually to be the sole representative of the house of Fordyce and Fordyce. After his first wife's death he had married a widow of good family, whose only child by a previous marriage was Clare Gray, the heroine of the novel. In fact, everything had prospered hitherto with Gifford; and the one skeleton in his closet was the dread that Bryan Tredgold might come back to revenge himself for the wrong done him, and that thus his own villainy might be discovered. His fears, however, are groundless. Bryan returns home a broken-hearted man, too sorrowful to harbour any strong desire for vengeance. He learns nothing about his wife; and,

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indeed, has no positive evidence that Gifford was the author of his disgrace and punishment. He introduces himself to Noel under a feigned name, and finally takes his son away with him to Wales, where he gets employment as a ganger on a new line of railroad.

Then there is a break in the story of several years. Bryan lives and dies upon the works of the Middle Wales Company, being killed by an accident on the line. Noel is taken up by John Moyle, the brother of the clerk for whose sins Bryan had suffered. This Moyle, a sculptor of considerable repute, had been an unwilling accomplice in the wrongs that Gifford had inflicted upon Bryan, and, partly out of remorse, partly out of a quaint kindness of heart, adopts Noel as his son, and teaches him the art of sculpture, for which the lad had an extraordinary talent. While working in John Moyle's studio Noel comes across Clare Gray, who is having her bust taken, and of course falls in love with her. His passion is returned, but Mr. Gifford positively forbids any idea of marriage between his step-daughter and the son of his old victim. By degrees Noel discovers his father's story, and the cruel injustice which he had suffered at the hands of Gifford. At last we fancy that retribution is to fall upon the villain of the story; but, though we are led to suppose all along that Noel's vengeance upon his father's persecutor is to be the climax of the story, somehow or other all his intentions of revenging his own wrongs and vindicating his father's memory come to nothing. Gifford becomes bankrupt, and dies of an aneurism of the heart; Clare Gray is left penniless and marries Noel, who inherits John Moyle's fortune and surpasses him in fame as a sculptor. Running parallel with the main story, we have a side one embracing the fortunes of William Moyle's family. Gifford's son by his first marriage, Herbert, falls in love with Liz Moyle, a showy dashing girl, the daughter of his father's clerk and accomplice; and, after disgracing himself by every sort of folly, he runs away with her, having first committed a series of forgeries to cover gambling debts he had been swindled out of by the honourable Clem Buckhurst, a disappointed suitor for Clare Gray's hand.

This, as well as we can understand it, is the story of the "Trials of the Tredgolds." Taken as a work of art, it is, we think, a failure. The interest is constantly shifting from one personage to another. Bryan, Noel, Clem Buckhurst, and Richard Gifford are in turn the chief actors in the story; and Mr. Cook does not possess—or rather does not exert—the talent requisite to unite their fortunes by any close bond of union. Moreover, villains, if we are to judge from "Leo" and the story before us, are not subjects in whose portraiture Mr. Cook excels. Gifford himself is utterly unintelligible. With no sufficient motive, he commits an act of unparalleled villainy, and yet in every other respect he is a decidedly worthy and well-conducted member of society. The power to conceive or describe a passion such as that which must have been necessary to explain Gifford's conduct is a very rare one, and it is no discredit to Mr. Cook not to possess it. If he would take our advice, and not introduce any villain of deeper dye than Clem Buckhurst into his next novel, he would, we think, produce a much more perfect work than any he has yet given us.

If, however, we are content to look upon the "Trials of the Tredgolds" simply as a collection of sketches joined together by a loose thread of story, we can hardly give it too high a praise. John Moyle is, perhaps, the cleverest of Mr. Cook's creations. The snuffy, dirty old sculptor, whose stinginess was redeemed by spasmodic efforts of generosity, and whose whole sordid character was illuminated by a touch of genius, is really a remarkable conception, though possibly the fidelity of the sketch may be objected to from its approaching too closely to the original, from whom we suppose it to be drawn. Here is a description of John Moyle in his studio,

which will serve as a good specimen of Mr. Cook's style:—

Certainly he was a strange figure; this little stout man, in his shirt-sleeves, his rough carpet-slippers, with his red, parrot-looking face, his tumbled grey hair, and, crowning all, his shabby oil-skin cap with the candle sticking up straight in front of it. But, of course, to him all thought of strangeness, with regard to such a subject, had gone completely. It would be hard to say how many years he had worn that illuminated head-dress. So accoutred, he took a survey of the room; then walked from one to other of his works. He had a habit of talking to his busts and statues, much as though they were animate, and could hear, comprehend, and respond to him. He stood in front of the Psyche, whose nether limbs were in a very rough and unfinished state, something as though the poor thing had been wading through a drift of snow, and a good deal of it had clung to and clogged her delicate person.

"Well, my pretty little dear, and how are you getting on?" said John Moyle to the Psyche. "Nicely? I hope so. Come, you're advancing. I hope they'll do your left knee justice. I'm very proud of your left knee. Do you know that, my dear? I think, perhaps, if I had to begin again, I should have curved you a little more; thrown out your hip; made you rest altogether on that nice right leg of yours. But I don't know; I don't know. You're very nice as you are. I want you to look simple. Those twisting figures are very French and horrid. You're a pretty little dear." He patted Psyche's cold white head tenderly, affectionately, and passed on. He paused next before the bust that had been mentioned muffled up in wet cloths. Slowly he unwrapped these, exposing the moist clay. (If the clay is permitted to dry, it contracts, and the proportions of the work are lost.) The work was the portrait of an eminent member of Parliament and statesman. "You've a fine head, and I like the look of your face; though I hate your politics." The sculptor in his hungry days had taken up with violent opinions. It is a sort of comfort to the poor and distressed to get very angry with the well-to-do, calling them bloated and selfish, and so on; and he had not yet relinquished his old vehement convictions, although the cause of them had altogether abated.

"Liz" Moyle, too, is very clever in her way, and so is Colonel Buckhurst—a sort of raffish Major Pendennis, whose advice to his nephew is pregnant with a loose *demi-monde* morality which is eminently characteristic of his class. Take it all in all, it is seldom we come across a more readable book than the "Trials of the Tredgolds," and our only regret is that, being so good, it is not better. E. D.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Stevens and Holes's Grade Lesson-Books; Chambers's Minor Educational Course; Chambers's Narrative Series; Constable's Educational Series; Christian Knowledge Society's Reading-Books; Circle of Knowledge; Gleig's School Series; Weale's Series of Reading-Books; Rivington's Series of Reading-Books.

THE only complaint that teachers of the present day can have to make of the school literature provided for them is that it presents such an *embarras de richesses* that selection becomes a work of some difficulty, and parents grumble at the change of books necessary with every change of school. Any one who takes a survey of the educational department at South Kensington will see that the days have gone by when dry Parliamentary debates, extracts from old plays, and other matter too tough for juvenile digestion formed the chief pabulum provided by the caterers for youthful intellectual appetites. In those days the teacher had—to employ the late Sir R. Peel's favourite division of the subject—three courses open to him. He might try, like some schoolmasters of classic Rome, to bribe his pupils to industry by proffering as a reward the material comforts of cakes and buns; or he might reverse the process, and employ the birch to compel interest in the declamations of Pitt and Sheridan and the *sesquipediala verba* of some ponderous spelling-book; or, lastly, he might content himself with merely preserving good order and quietness in the school, in other respects taking things philo-

sophically, and leaving the pupils to make just such progress as the Fates might decree. He could hardly hope to awaken in their minds an intelligent and lively interest in their every-day tasks. Now, however, *nous avons changé tout cela*. We have really good school-books in great variety.

Without denying that there were some good elementary school-books before the competitive examination system came into play, as there were poets before Homer, it is evident that the deficiencies in the elements of a plain English education revealed by these examinations have led to a wholesome revision of school literature, to the great relief of the scholastic profession and the gain of the cause of education. A further impulse in the same direction has been given by the Revised Code, to meet the requirements of which Messrs. Stevens and Hole have prepared their "Grade Lesson-Books in Six Standards" (Longman, Roberts, and Green). These are intended to carry the pupil through the several stages of proficiency in English reading, spelling, and arithmetic indicated by the Revised Code, a few script-lessons being also inserted with a view of keeping a good writing model before the eye of the pupil. The introduction of lessons in writing and arithmetic into the "Grade Lesson-Books," as well as into "Chambers's Narrative Series," is a new feature, and may save some of the expense complained of by parents and much trouble to the teacher. The whole arrangement, as well as the selection of subjects in these "Grade Lesson-Books," seems to us exceedingly good. The reading-lessons are intended to be read consecutively, increasing in difficulty by a carefully-managed gradation. A list of the more difficult words is prefixed to each lesson, with lucid explanations of the sense in which they are used in the lesson, and with the accented syllables marked in every case. As to the matter, whether poetry or prose, there is a freshness about these books as a whole which is very pleasing. Much of it evidently appears in a school-book for the first time, and there it forms most interesting reading for the young, though we cannot regret to see intermingled such old favourites as "Whang the Miller," "The Discontented Pendulum," "John Gilpin," and the "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard."

The "Minor Educational Course" of the Messrs. Chambers will prove a boon to those whose lot it is to teach very little boys or girls, whether at home or in school. It is comprised in six little books, each of thirty-two pages, or the whole in one volume cloth, for one shilling. Their more advanced "Narrative Series of Standard Reading-Books" consists of one "Infant School Primer" and "Six Standard Books," carefully graduated into each other, and embracing the requirements of the Revised Code in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Dictation—quite a *multum in parvo*. The earlier books of the series are pleasingly illustrated—a great attraction for younger pupils. The long experience and high repute of the Messrs. Chambers as educationists led us to expect something unusually well adapted to serve the cause of school instruction in this "Narrative Series;" and we are not disappointed. It is an excellent series of school-books, arranged with great skill and judgment to serve its end, and full of fresh narrative and poetry of a high class well fitted to interest the minds and stir the sentiments of its youthful readers.

"Constable's Educational Series" (Edinburgh: James Gordon; London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co.), though not in every point prepared with the same special view to the requirements of the Revised Code, is not likely to find disfavour with the teacher or school inspector. It consists of six English reading-books, an "Advanced Book—Literary and Scientific," and a "Poetical Reading," compiled by Dr. J. D. Morell. It is a series of great excellence. The first book (in three parts) is arranged with a special view to its being taught on the phonic method. The succeeding books aim more at

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enlisting the attention of the pupil by presenting what is interesting and attractive, than at cramming him with information pure and simple. Moral and religious impression is particularly aimed at; and for this end we regard Constable's Series as in a marked degree useful. The "Advanced Book," designed for those who read fluently and intelligently, treats of literary and scientific subjects in an extremely attractive style, without the drawback of unmanageable technicalities. The selected articles are from the best English writers, and the names of the contributors of original articles are a sufficient guarantee of their excellence both of matter and style. The new series of reading-books issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is also a valuable contribution to the work of elementary instruction, superior to anything of a similar description hitherto submitted to the public by that body. The books are cheap, and well adapted to preparatory and junior classes. The series numbers four Reading-Books, an English History, a Spelling-Book, two Books of Scripture Lessons, an Elementary Geography and Grammar—all very well fitted to be useful. The name of the Society guarantees their suitability for religious instruction.

"The Circle of Knowledge" (Varty), by Charles Baker, is a good book, to be used in conjunction with the more attractive books of the narrative kind. Its "informational" character, and the great number of subjects treated of, suggest the idea of cramming—an unpleasant one to the educationist of the modern school. But, of its kind, it is the best manual we know of for school purposes, and, in the hands of a skilful teacher, knowing how to amplify and illustrate, may be made very interesting. The "Circle" consists of two hundred lessons on a great variety of useful subjects, carried through four graduated reading-books, each being an amplification and elaboration of the preceding. It must have cost the author considerable labour. The topics treated of are judiciously selected, admirably arranged, and explained in clear, terse, good English. The selection of poetry is extremely good. Besides the ordinary school editions, there is a manual edition, furnished with prepared questions and explanations for the use of pupil-teachers and other novices in the art of instruction. On the whole, we cordially commend Mr. Baker's "Circle" to every circle of youthful inquirers after useful knowledge.

"Gleig's School Series" (Longman & Co.), ranges over a wide field, being intended to comprise a complete course of elementary education. It is adapted for middle-class schools, in which education is pushed beyond the domains of the three "R's," and consists of a series of little books (price ninepence each) for the most part treating of a separate subject; so that, for the above moderate sum, you may choose from the long list of books on the English Language and Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Arithmetic, the several branches of Mathematics, Book-keeping, the Sciences, Physiology, and Domestic Economy. Many of these little volumes are good and useful school-books, though we might hesitate to advise any teacher to patronize the entire series to the exclusion of all competing claims. We confess to a liking for the "History of England" (in two parts, ninepence each), which, for junior classes, may be considered first-rate. Those interested in education would do well to inspect this series, which has been edited by gentlemen of high educational attainments, in order to select such as might serve the object they have in view.

"Weale's Series" (Virtue Brothers & Co.) furnishes such useful reading-books as the "Constitutional History of England," an important aspect of our national annals; "Outlines of Grecian and Roman History," as well as a "Grammar and Dictionary of the English Language"; a "Handbook of Comparative Philology," and a "Chronology of Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Literature, Art, and Civilization,"—all well deserving the attention of principals of schools and private

tutors; but our space will not permit us to enter into details.

"Rivington's School Histories" (London and Oxford) come recommended to us by the well-known names of their authors or editors. "A Plain and Short History of England," by the Bishop of Peterborough, is written in a style well adapted to young children. "The History of England from the Earliest Times to the Peace of Paris, 1856," by Mr. Yonge, is an elaborate performance, containing a vast body of carefully-digested information, and treating fully of the last three centuries. "A History of the Middle Ages," and "A Manual of Ancient History," from the pen of Dr. Leonard Schmitz, possess the excellencies which characterize all his educational works. "A Handbook of Ancient History and Geography," "A Handbook of Mediæval History and Geography," and "A Handbook of Modern History and Geography," all three edited by Archdeacon Paul and the Rev. T. K. Arnold, are surpassed in value by no works of their class, and will be highly prized in superior schools.

SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

THE following Index of Articles contributed by each of the various writers in Dr. W. SMITH's "Dictionary of the Bible" will be found useful by many of the possessors of that work. It has been specially prepared for THE READER, in consequence of complaints of the delay and difficulty involved in searching out and apportioning the contents of so voluminous a work. As the work may be taken to represent in an eminent manner the various and even diverse elements that compose the present body of learned English theological opinion, both in and out of the Church, it is thought that the Index may also be useful in indicating, to those who may be desirous of studying minutely the state of the national mind in matters of theology, who are the leading authorities in certain subjects or departments of knowledge and the fountains of influential streams of ideas.

REV. REV. DEAN ALFORD H. A.
Acts of the Apostles; Alexandra; Alphæus; Ananias (of the Acts); Andrew; Andronicus (Roman Christian); Annas; Apelles; Apollos; Apostle; Apphia; Aquila; Archelaus; Archippus; Aretas (2); Aristarchus; Aristobulus (Rome); Augustus Caesar; Barabbas; Barnabas; Bartholomew; Bartimeus; Bernice and Berenice; Blastus; Boanerges; Caesar; Caiaphas; Candace; Carpus; Chloe; Chuza; Claudia; Claudius; Clement; Cleopas; Cornelius; Crescens; Crispus; Cyrenius; Damaris; Demas; Demetrius; Dionysius; Diotrophes; Drusilla; Elizabeth; Elymas; Epænetus; Epaphras; Epaphroditus; Eunice; Euodias; Eutychus; Felix; Festus; Fortunatus; Gallio; Gamaliel.

REV. HENRY BAILEY H. B.
Jonah.

REV. ALFRED BARRY A. B.
Aaron; Abraham; Angels; Burnt-offering; Demon; Demoniacs; Devil; Dragon; Dreams; Elihu; Eliphaz; Gabriel; Law; Law of Moses; Lawyer; Lucifer; Lunatics; Madness; Meat-offering; Methuselah; Michael (1); Patriarchs; Sacrifice; Sarah; Satan; Sin-offering; Thank-offering.

REV. W. L. BEVAN W. L. B.
Abomination of Desolation; Accho; Adoption; Adoration; Age; Alliances; Amalek; Amalekites; Anathema; Anise; Apharsathchites; Appeal; Ararat; Archevites; Armenia; Army; Ashdod, or Azotus; Awl; Axe; Basket; Beelzebub; Belial; Bohan; Bread; Brimstone; Cage; Cain (man); Cankerworm; Captain; Chain; Cheese; Chemosh; Chilmad; Chittim; Cilicia; Citizenship; Collar; Colours; Congregation; Convocation; Cooking; Cord; Council; Cuthah; Dalmatia; Daysman; Dinah; Dishan; Dishon; Dodanim; Dress; Drink (strong); Dung; Earnest; Earrings; Earth; Earthquake; East; Eclipse; Elah; Elder; Elishah; Elnathan; Embroiderer; Engine; Engraver; Ensign; Ephod; Erech; Eth-baal; Ethiopia; Executioner; Ezer; Fairs; Fetters; Field; Firepan; Firmament; Fish; Food; Forest; Furnace; Gallery; Games; Gammadims; Gareb; Garrison; Gift; Gin; Goad; Gomer; Guard; Habergeon; Hadad; Hair; Hammer; Handkerchief; Hanging; Hare; Hart; Hawk; Hazel; Head-dress; Heifer; Heir; Hem of Garment; Hemlock; Hen; Herald; Heron; Hind; Hippopotamus; Honey; Hook; Hornet; Horse; Hul; Hunting; Husks; Hyena; Hydaspes; Illyricum; India; Isle; Jacinth; Japheth; Jasper; Javan; Jochebed; Jubal; Lasha; Leather; Leaven; Lees; Legion; Lieutenants; Lime; Lydia; Magog; Maranatha; Marriage; Mash; Massa; Meals; Melzar; Mesech; Mile; Milk; Minni; Minister; Month; Moon; Net; Nibhaz; Nimrod; Ornaments; Oven; Paint; Pannag; Parvaim; Pail; Pekod; Peleg; Perfumes; Pethahiah; Philistines; Pitch; Purification; Purse; Quaternion; Queen; Raca; Raguel; Recorder; Refiner; Ring; Riphath; Roll; Sackcloth; Salah; Salome; Salt; Salutation; Sandal; Sapphira; Sceptre; Seeva; Seraphim; Servant; Seven; Shebna; Shepherd; Shield; Shomer; Silas; Silk; Simon; Simin; Sinite; Slave; Sling; Snow; Soap; Sower; Spain; Spinning; Stephanas; Stocks; Stomacher; Stones; Stranger; Street; Sud; Sun; Throne; Thunder; Tiras; Tire; Togarmah; Tongues; Confusion of; U; Veil; Vinegar; War; Washing the Hands and Feet; Watches of Night; Weights and Measures;

Whirlwind; Widow; Wimple; Window; Winds; Wine; Winepress; Women; Wool; Yarn; Yoke.

REV. CANON BLAKESLEY J. W. B.
Pergamos; Phaselis; Philadelphia; Philippi; Prætorium; Eardis; Sicyon; Side; Smyrna; Syracuse; Thracia; Toparchy; Tripolis; Thyatira.

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Siloam; Do., Tower in; Topheth; Zoheth.

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Canticles; Delilah; Eber; Eglon; Ehud; Eldad; Flax; Frankincense; Gaal; Generation; Gentiles; Gopher-wood; Gourd; Greece; Hannah; Heber; Hebrew; Hiel; Horn; Hosea; Hushai; Hymn.

REV. ARCHDEACON BROWNE R. W. B.
Ab; Abednego; Abel (man); Abi; Abia; Abiel; Abigail; Abihail; Abihu; Abimelech; Abinadab; Abinoam; Abiram; Abishag; Abishai; Achan; Achish; Adonibezek; Adoniram; Adonizedek; Adriel; Agag; Agur; Ahiezer; Ahikam; Ahikam; Ahiman; Ahinadab; Ahira; Ahitophel; Ahuzzath; Amasa; Amram; Aner; Araunah; Asahiah; Asaph; Barzillai; Cherethites and Pelethites; Darkon.

REV. PROFESSOR E. HAROLD BROWNE E. H. B.
In Appendix B. Baptism.

REV. W. T. BULLOCK W. T. B.
Captivities of the Jews; Gedaliah; Gehazi; Gemariah; Hadadrimmon; Hama; Hanameel; Hanani; Hanun; Hebrews, Epistle to; Hiram; Huldah; Isaac; Israel; Jabal; Jacob; Jairus; Jehoahaz; Jehoshaphat; Jemima; Jephthah; Jerubbesheth; Jesus (called Justus); John, Gospel of; Joseph (Barsabas); Joshua; Joshua, Book of; Jotham; Judah, Kingdom of; Judgment-hall; Julia; Julius; Junia; Lamech; Leah; Lebbeus; Linus; Mammam; Melchizedek; Mennahem; Nadab; Narcissus; Nereus; Nicolas; Nun; Nymphas; Olympas; Patrobas; Persis; Philetus; Philippians, Epistle to; Philologus; Phlegon; Phygellus; Pudens; Rebekah; Revelation of St. John; Seth; Shem; Simeon; Spirit (Holy); Talitha cumi.

REV. THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA G. E. L. C.
Abijah, or Abijam; Abner; Absalom; Adonijah; Adrammelech; Ahab; Ahasuerus; Ahaz; Ahaziah; Ahinoam; Amaziah; Ammon; Amos; Ananias; Ananias; Artaxerxes; Asa; Asahel; Asanapper; Athaliah; Baasha; Bedan; Belshazzar; Benhadad; Omri (1); Pekah; Pekahiah; Rehoboam; Shallum (1); Uzziah; Zimri (2).

REV. SAMUEL CLARK S. C.
Atonement, Day of; Dedication, Feast of; Fasts; Festivals; Jubilee, Year of; Nazarene; New Moon; Passover; Pentecost; Purim; Tabernacles, Feast of; Trumpets, Feast of.

REV. F. C. COOK F. C. C.
Job; Peter; Zephaniah.

REV. G. E. DAY G. E. D.
Nazarene; Sanhedrim.

REV. J. LEWELYN DAVIES J. L. D.
Paul; Saul (Paul).

EMANUEL DEUTSCH, Esq. E. D.
Samaritan Pentateuch; Targum (in Versions, Ancient).

REV. W. DRAKE W. D.
Adamant; Adder; Agate; Alabaster; Almond-tree; Almag, or Almag-tree; Aloe, or Lign-Aloe; Amber; Amethyst; Ant; Ape; Apple; Ash-tree; Asp; Ass; Badger; Balm; Barley; Bat; Bay-tree; Bellum; Beans; Bear; Bee; Beetle; Behemoth; Beryl; Birds; Bittern; Boar; Box-tree; Briers; Bull; Bullock; Bulrush; Butter; Calamus; Camel; Camphire; Caruncle; Cassia; Cat; Chaff; Chalcedony; Chalk-stones; Chameleon; Chamois; Chestnut-tree; Chrysolite; Chrysoprassus; Cinnamon; Coal; Cock; Cockle; Cone; Coral; Coriander; Cormorant; Cow; Crane; Crystal; Cuckoo; Cucumbers; Cummin; Cypress; Diamond; Dog; Dove; Eagle; Ebony; Elephant; Emerald; Fallow-deer; Ferret; Fig; Fitches; Flag; Flea; Flint; Fly; Fowl; Fox; Frog; Gall; Garlic; Gier-eagle; Gled; Gnat; Goat; Grass.

REV. BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL C. J. E.
Colossians, Epistle to; Corinthians, Epistles to; Ephesians, Epistle to; Galatians, Epistle to.

REV. E. P. EDDRUP E. P. E.
Rabbi; Rabbaris; Rabshakeh; Rachel; Rain; Rainbow; Tirshatha.

REV. F. W. FARRAR F. W. F.
Amulets; Anklets; Armlet; Asmodeus; Baldness; Barak; Barbarian; Bellows; Bells; Bigthan; Bildad; Birthdays; Blains; Blasphemy; Blindness; Boaz; Bracelet; Brass; Brother; Buz; Calf; Candlestick; Copper; Cross; Crown; Crucifixion; Day; Deborah; Diadem; Divination; Enchantments; Ezekiel; Frontlets; Giants; Gideon; Glass; Gold; Goliath; Grove; Heaven; Hell; Hezekiah; High places; Hophni; Hoshea; Hour; Jabin; Jael; Nicodemus; Og; Riddle.

JAMES FERGUSON, Esq. J. F.
Jerusalem (last portion); Palace; Shushan; Temple; Tomb.

E. S. FROULKES, Esq. E. S. F.
Gabal; Gerizim; Gethsemane; Gomorrah; Harosheth; Hermai; Hermes; Hermogenes; Herodias; Hymenæus; Jabesh-Gilead; Jericho; Joanna; Joppa; Jordan; Judea.

REV. F. GARDEN F. G.
Sabbath; Sabbath Day's Journey; Sabbatical Year; Shewbread; Wave-offering.

REV. DR. GOTCH F. W. G.
Adah; Abolihamah; Anakim; Arba; Ariel; Asherah; Ashima; Ashkenaz; Ashtoreth; Baal (divinity); Bashemath; Beer; Berothah; Berothai.

GEORGE GROVE, Esq. G.
Abana; Abarim; Abdon; Abel (place); Abex; Abiezer; Abromah; Abromas; Accad; Accadama; Achor, valley of; Achshaph; Achzib; Adam (city); Addan; Adida; Adithaim; Adoraim; Adullam; Adummim; Aenon; Ahava; Ahlab; Ai; Aijalon; Ain; Ajalon; Akkrabbim; Alammeh; Alemas; Alemeth; Allon; Almon; Almon-Diblathaim; Aloth; Alush; Amam; Amara; Amathis; Ammah; Ammon, &c.; Amorite; Anab; Anaharath; Ananiah; Anathoth (city); Anun; Anim; Aphek; Aphrah; Ar; Arabah; Arabattine; Arad; Aradus; Aram; Arabattis; Arbela; Arbite; The; Archite, The; Argob; Arkite, The; Arms; Armour; Arnon; Aroer; Arpad; Arsareth; Aruboth; Arumah; Arvad; Asah; Ashdod-Pisgah; Asher; Ashkelon; Ashnah; Ashteroth; Ashteroth-karnaim; Ashurites, The; Asphar, The pool; Assir; Atad; Ataroth; Aven; Avim, &c.; Avith; Azai; Azekah;

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Room; Ramah; Sabaoth, Lord of; Saicah; Salehah; Salem; Salim; Salt, City of; Ditto, Valley of; Sannannah; Saphir; Saramel; Sarepta; Sarid; Saron; Scythopolis; Sea, The Salt; Secacah; Sechu; Seir, Mt. (2); Seirath; Sela-hammahlekoth; Senah; Seneh; Senir; Sepharad; Sephela; Shaalbim; Shaalbonite, The; Shasraim; Shahazimah; Shalem; Shalim, Land of; Shalisha, Land of; Shallecheth, The gate; Shamir; Sharaim; Sharon; Sharonite; Sharuben; Shaveh-kirathaim; Shearing-house, Pit of the; Sheba; Shebah; Shebam; Shebarim; Shechem; Sheepgate; Sheepmarket; Shema; Shen; Shenir; Shepham; Shibmah; Shicron; Shihon; Shihor-libnath; Shihim; Shiloah; Shiloni; Shilonite; Shmaron; Shmiron-meron; Shiphmite, The; Shittim; Shophan; Shual, The land of; Shulamite, The; Shumathites, The; Shunamite, The; Shunem; Sibboleth; Sibmah; Shisraim; Sichem; Siddim; Sidon; Sidonians, The; Sihon; Silla; Siloah, Pool of; Sina; Sien; Siphmoth; Sirah, Well of; Sirion; Sisera; Sitnah; Socho; Socoh; Sodom; Sodoma; Sodomites; Sodomitish Sea; Sorek, Valley of; South Ramoth; Succoth; Sychar; Sychemite; Taanach; Taanath-Shiloh; Tabbath; Tabor; Tabor, The plain of; Tahtim-hodshi; Tanach; Taphon; Tappuah; Taralah; Tekoa; Tekoite, The; Telem; Telem; Thammatha; Tharshishi; Thebez; Thecoe; Thelasar; Thimnathah; Thisbe; Thresholds; Tiberias, Sea of; Timnah; Timnath; Timnath-heres; Timnath-serah; Tirathites; Tirzah; Tirzah (city); Tishbite The; Tizite, The; Tob; Tobie; Tochen; Tolad; Tormah; Troop; Tubieni; Umamah; Uzza; Garden of; Uzzen-sherah; Vale; Valley; Vineyards, Plain of the; Way; Willows, The Brook of the; Zaanaim, The plain of; Zaanai; Zair; Zalmon; Zalmunna; Zamzummins; Zanoah; Zaphon; Zareah; Zareathites; Zared; Zarephath; Zaretan; Zareth-shahar; Zartanah; Zarthan; Zebah; Zebaim; Zehoim; Zebul; Zebulonite; Zebulun; Zebulunites; Zedad; Zedekiah (1, 2); Zeeb; Zelah; Zelzah; Zemaraim; Zemarite; Zenan; Zephath; Zephathah; Zer; Zereda; Zeredatha; Zererath; Zeruiah; Ziba; Ziddim; Ziklag; Zior; Ziph; Ziphites, The; Ziphron; Zippor; Zipporah; Ziz, The cliff; Zoar; Zophim; Zorah; Zorathites; Zoreah; Zuph, Land of; Zuzims.

Also many of the unsigned articles of Vol. I.

REV. ERNEST HAWKINS, E. H—s.
John the Baptist; Joseph of Arimathæa; Lucius of
Cyrene; Matthias; Nathanael; Parmenas; Prochorus;
Publius; Quartus.

REV. LORD ARTHUR HERVY A. C. H.
Abiasaph; Abiathar; Abishua; Achim; Achsah;
Addi; Ahijah, or Ahiah; Ahimaaz; Ahimelech; Ahimoth;
Ahitub; Amariah; Amminadab; Azariah; Becher;
Bechorath; Bela; Bichri; Bilhan; Bocheru; Bukki;
Cainan; Caleb; Chenasnah; Chronicles, Books of;
Cosam; Ehi; Eliakim; Eliezer; Elimelech; Elioenai;
Eliud; Elkanah; Elmodam; Ephraim; Ephraathite;
Er; Esther; Ezbon; Ezra; Genealogy; Genealogy of
Jesus Christ; Gera; Hananiah; Heman; High-priest;
Hilkiah; Huppim; Ibzan; Iri, or Ir; Izhar; Jachin;
Jada; Jaddua; Jahath; Jahzerah; Jakim; Janna;
Jarha; Jecamiah; Jedaiah; Jediael; Jeduthun;
Jehoiachin; Jehoiada; Jehoikim; Jehoiarib; Jehoram;
Jehozabab; Jehozadak; Jehudijah; Jakamiah; Jeph-
unneh; Jerahmeel; Jeremoth; Jerioth; Jesharelah;
Jeshebeab; Jeshua; Jeshu; Jeush; Jeuz;
Jeziah; Jonana; Joash; Jobab (3, 4); Johanan;
Joiada; Jonan; Jonathan (10, 11); Joram; Jorim;
Joseph; Josiah; Joshbekashah; Juda; Jushabbesed;
Kenaz; Kenezite; Kings, Books of; Kish; Kohath;
Korah; Korahite; Magbish; Merari; Mordecai;
Muppim; Naaman (2); Naggie; Nahshon; Naum;
Nehemiah; Book of ditto; Neri; Obed; Othniel;
Pahath-moab; Pashur; Pharez; Rahab; Ruth;
Salathiel; Salma; Samson; Sanballat; Serug;
Shashgaz; Shadrach; Shamgar; Shechinah; Shesh-
bazzar; Shethar; Shethar-boznai; Shuthelah; Tatnai;
Uzzi; Uzziel; Vashiti; Zadok; Zelophehad; Zerah;
Zeresh; Zerubbabel.

DR. HOOKER J. D. H.
Palestine (Botanical portion).

REV. W. HOUGHTON W. H.
Lapwing; Leaf; Leaves; Leeks; Lentiles; Leonard;

Rev. J. S. Howson **J. S. H.**
 Abilene; Adramyttium; Adria; Antioch; Antipatris; Appii Forum; Arimatea; Armageddon; Asia; Assos; Attalia; Berea; Bithynia; Caesarea; Caesarea Philippi; Cappadocia; Caria; Castor and Pollux; Cenchrea; Chios; Clauda; Cnidus; Colosse; Corinth; Cos; Crete; Cyprus; Cyrene; Daphne; Derbe; Diana; Ephesus; Eucrolydon; Fair Havens; Galatia; Gaza; Gortyna; Halicarnassus; Hierapolis; Iconium; Ionia; Italy; Laodicea; Lasea; Lois; Lycaonia; Lydia; Lysanias; Lystra; Macedonia; Megiddo; Melita; Miletus; Mitylene; Mnason; Myndus; Myra; Mysia; Nain; Nicopolis; Olive; Palm-tree; Pamphylia; Paphos; Patara; Patmos; Phoebe; Phrygia; Pisidia; Pontus; Ptolemais; Puteoli; Quicksands; Rhogum; Rhodes; Salamis; Salomone; Samos; Samothracia; Seleucia; Ship; Syntiche; Tarsus; Thessalonica; Three Taverns; Titus; Titus, Epistle to; Troas; Trogyllium; Trophimus; Tryphena and Tryphosa; Tycheus; Urbano.

REV. W. BASIL JONES, W. B. J.
Tabitha; Tertullus; Tetrarch; Thaddeus; Theo-
philus; Thessalonians, Epistles to the; Timon; Zenas;
Zebedee.

REV. STANLEY LEATHES S. L.
Adam; Amraphel; Balaam; Balak; Chedorlaomer;
Eve; Jethro.

REV. D. W. MARKS D. W. M.
Aijeleth Shabazz: Alamoeth: Al-taschith: Oithern:

Cornet; Cymbals; Dance (musical inst.); Degrees, Songs of; Dulcimer; Flute; Gittith; Harp; Higgaion; Jonath-elem-rechokim.

REV. F. MEYRICK F. M.
James; James, Epistle of; John, Epistles of; Mary
of Cleophas; Mary Magdalene; Mary, mother of Mark;
Mary the Virgin; Obadiah (9); Prophet. Also, in
Appendix B, Antichrist; Baptism, supplement to;
Church; Excommunication.

PROFESSOR, OPPERT OPPERT.
Appendix to Tongues. Confusion of.

REV. E. R. ORGER E. R. O.
Judges, Book of.

VEN. ARCHDEACON ORMEROD T. G. O.
Semitic Languages and Writing.

REV. J. J. STEWART PEROWNE J. J. S. P.
Altar; Deuteronomy; Exodus; Genesis; Leviticus;

Noah; Numbers; Pentateuch; Zechariah (Prophet).
REV. T. T. PEROWNE T. T. P.

REV. H. W. PHILLOTT H. W. P.

Alms; Angareou; Architecture; Asiarchæ; Basin;
Bathsheba; Blood, Revenger of; Bottle; Bowl; Brick;
Bridge; Caldron; Cart; Carving; Cave; Cedar;
Ceiling; Census; Chapter; Charger; Chariot; Children;
Cistern; Cities; Ditto of Refuge; Clay; Coffin;
Commerce; Conduit; Corban; Corner-stone; Cup;
Cup-bearer; Cuttings, &c.; Daughter; Dish; Doeg;
Education; Father; Fenced Cities; Fir; Fire; First-born;
First-fruits; Forehead; Fountain; Fuller; Gate; Goblet;
Hall; Handicraft; Hearth; Hinge; House; Ichabod;
Isbhi-benob; Ithamar; Juniper; Kettle; Kindred;
Kiss; Knife; Lamp; Laver; Loan; Lock; Lot;
Love-feasts; Man-slayer; Marble; Mattock; Midwife;
Morter; Mother; Mourning; Mowing; Murder; Nail;
Nave; Nose-jewel; Number; Nurse; Oath; Officer;
Oil; Ointment; Orator; Pan; Parlour; Passage;
Pavilion; Pi-beseth; Pillar; Pine-tree; Pinnacle;
Pitcher; Plaster; Pommels; Pond; Pool; Poor;
Porch; Post; Pot; Potsherd; Pottery; Prayer;
Prince; Priscilla; Punishments; Razor; Robbery;
Saw; Scourging; Sea; Sea, Molten; Seal; Smith;
Son; Tent; Tile; Tithe; Tower; Trial; Usury;
Villages; Vows; Wages; Walls; Well; Wills;
Witness; Worshipper.

REV. PROFESSOR PLUMPTRE E. H. P.
 Apocrypha; Bible; Bishop; Deacon; Deaconess;
 Easter; Ecclesiastes; Epistle; Evangelist; Fable;
 Jeremiah; John the Apostle; Judas Iscariot; Lamen-
 tations; Lazarus; Levi; Levites; Libertines; Lord's
 Supper; Magi; Manassah (King); Martha; Nethinim;
 Nicolaitans; Parable; Paradise; Philip the Apostle;
 Philip the Evangelist; Piety; Pilate, Pontius; Pilled;
 Pit; Priest; Proselytes; Province; Publican; Rechab;
 Rechabites; Science; Scribes; Scrip; Scripture;
 Solomon; Solomon's Servants; Brazen Serpent;
 Synagogue; Synagogue, The Great; Taberning; Taber-
 nacle; Tache; Taxes; Taxing; Ten Commandments;
 Thieves, The Two; Timothy; Timothy, Epistles to;
 Tongues, Gift of; Trance; Tribute; Urim and
 Thummim; Version, Authorised.

E. STANLEY POOLE, Esq. E. S. P.
Abidah; Abimael; Abdeel; Almodad; Anamim;

Arabin; Bene-kedem; Dedan; Diklah; Dumah; Elath;
Eldaaah; Ephāh; Ephē; Evi; Famine; Geshem; Gur-
baal; Hagar; Hadoram; Hadrach; Hagar; Haga-
renes; Hāvilah; Hazarimaveth; Hazo; Hospitality;
Iram; Ishbak; Ithran; Jaalam; Jerah; Jetheth;
Jidlah; Jobab; Jokshan; Joktan; Kedar; Keturah;
Letushim; Leummim; Mated; Medan; Mesha;
Mibsam; Midian; Mishma; Naamahitite; Naphish;
Nebaioth; Nodab; Raamah; Red Sea; Sabtah;
Sabtecha; Samlah; Sephar; Sheba; Sholeph;
Shobal; Tema; Teman; Timna; Uzal; Zepho;
Zerah; Zibeon; Zimri (3, 4, 6).

R. STUART POOLE, Esq. R. S. P.
Amon (Egyptian Divinity); Asenath; Baal-zephon;
Beriah; Bithiah; Caphtor; Casluhim; Chrono-
logy; Chub; Cush; Cushan; Darc; Denarius;
Drachma; Egypt; Epiphi; Exodus, The; Farthing;
Goashen; Ham; Hanes; Hashmannim; Ir-ha-heres;
Jannes; Lehabim; Libya; Lubim; Lud; Ladim;
Magic; Migdol; Mite; Mizraim; Money; Naphthum;
Nile; No-amon; No. Noph, Moph; On; Onias,
City of; Patros; Pelethites; Penny; Pharaoh;
Pharaoh's Daughter; Pharaoh, Wife of; Phut; Piece
of Gold; Piece of Silver; Pi-hahiroth; Pithom;
Plague, The; Plagues, The Ten; Potiphar; Poti-
pherah; Pound; Pul; Rahab; Rameses; Red Sea,
Passage of; Remphan; River of Egypt; Seba;

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Shihor of Egypt; Shishak; Shur; Sihor; Silverlings; Sin; So; Stater; Stream of Egypt; Succoth; Sukkiims; Syene; Tahpanhes; Tahpenes; Talent; Teraphim; Tirkahak; Year; Zerah (2, 3, 4, 5); Zoan; Zaphnath-paaneah.

REV. J. L. PORTER J. L. P.
Dalmanutha; Decapolis; Dor; Edom; Edomites; Edrei; Eleutheropolis; Eleutherus; Emim; Emmaus; Engedi; Esau; Esdraelion; Gadara; Galilee; Gath; Gath-hepher; Gath-rimmon; Gennesaret; Gerasa; Geshur; Geshuri; Gilboa; Gilead; Gittites; Golan; Hauran; Helbon; Hermon; Heshbon; Hethlon; Hobah; Horites; Ijon; Iturea; Jabbok; Lebanon; Trachonitis.

REV. CHAS. PRITCHARD C. P.
Star of the Wise Men.

REV. PROFESSOR RAWLINSON G. R.
Assyria; Babel; Babylon; Babel, Tower of; Calah; Calneh, or Calno; Carchemish; Chaldeas; Chaldeans; Chebar; Chushan-Rishathaim; Coelestria; Damascus; Dehavites; Dura; Ecbatana; Elamites; Ellasar; Enemessar; Esar-haddon; Euphrates; Evil-merodach; Gozan; Habor; Halah; Hamath; Hamath-zobah; Hara; Haran; Hazael; Hena; Hiddekel; Huzzab; Ivah; Kir; Koa; Madai; Medes; Media; Merodach; Merodach-baladan; Mesopotamia; Nebo; Nebuchadnezzar; Nergal; Nergal-sharezer; Parthians; Persopolis; Persia; Persians; Pul; Rab-mag; Rages; Resen; Sargon; Sennacherib; Sepharvaim; Shalmaneser; Sharezer; Sheshach; Shinar; Shuhite; Succoth-benoth; Syria; Syro-phoenician; Tartan; Telabib; Telassar; Tel-harsa; Tel-melah; Tibhath; Tidal; Tiglath Pileser; Tigris; Tiphah; Ulai; Ur; Zobah.

REV. H. J. ROSE H. J. R.
Shekel.

REV. PROF. SELWYN W. S.
Septuagint.

VERY REV. DEAN STANLEY A. P. S.
David; Ish-bosheth; Jehonadab; Jehosheba; Jehu; Jeroboam; Jezebel; Jezreel; Joab; Jonadab; Jonathan (1, 2, 3, 4); Miriam; Moses; Nabal; Naboth; Rosh; Samuel; Saul (1, 2); Sheba; Stephen; Tamar; Tamar (place); Thomas; Uriah the Hittite; Uzzah.

REV. CALVIN E. STOWE C. E. S.
Manna; Money-changers; Sycamore.

REV. DR. THOMPSON J. P. T.
Memphis; Thebes.

REV. J. F. THURPE J. F. T.
Old Testament; Psalms, Book of.

DR. S. P. TREGELLIS S. P. T.
Versions (Ancient); Ethiopic; Armenian; Egyptian; Gothic; Greek; Slavonic; Syriac.

REV. H. B. TRISTRAM H. B. T.
Sparrow; Stork; Swallow; Swan; Turtle; Turtle-dove; Vulture.

HON. EDWARD TWISLETON E. T.
King; Ophir; Michaiiah (6); Pharisees; Phenice; Phenice; Phenicians; Saducees; Salmon; Samuel, Books of; Shibolet; Shiggaion; Shiloh; Tadmor; Tarshish; Tyre; Zidon.

REV. E. VENABLES E. V.
Gehenna; Hinnom, Valley of; Judas (7); Judas (Barsabas); Judas of Galilee; Jude; Judas (our Lord's Brother); Jude, Epistle of; Laban.

REV. B. F. WESTCOTT B. F. W.
Absalom (Macc.); Achion; Acitho; Aduel; Alcimus; Alexander III.; Alexander Balas; Alexandria; Anael; Ananias; Andronicus; Anna; Antiochus II.; Antiochus III.; Antiochus Epiphanes; Antiochus Eupator; Antiochus VI.; Antiochus Sidetes; Apollonius; Aretas (1); Ariarathes; Aricho; Aristobulus; Arphaxad; Arsaces VI.; Asadiah; Ashpenaz; Assideans; Astyages; Athenobius; Attalus; Bacchides; Bagoas; Baruch; Calisthenes; Canon of Scripture; Cendebeus; Chelcias; Chereas; Cleopatra; Cyrus; Daddus; Dagon; Daniel, &c.; Darius; Demetrius I.; Demetrius II.; Dionysius; Dionysius; Dispersion, Jews of; Dositheus; Ecclesiasticus; Edna; Eleazar; Enoch; Epicureans; Esdras; Essenes; Euergetes; Eumenius II.; Eupolemus; Gabael; Gabrias; Gorgias; Heliodorus; Helenist; Hercules; Herod; Herodians; Hieronymus; Jonathan; Judas (1-6); Judith; Book of ditto; Jupiter; Lasthenes; Lucius; Lysias; Lysimachus; Hircanus; Holofernes; Jambri; Jason; Jesus, son of Sirach; Jew; Joachim; John; Jonathan (12-15); Maccabees; Books of ditto; Manasses, Prayer of; Manlius; Menelaus; New Testament; Nicanor; Numenius; Odonarkes; Onias (1-5); Ox (man); Ozias; Oziel; Perseus; Phasiron; Philarches; Philip; Philosophy; Ptolemee; Ptolemaeus; Ptolemaeus I. (Soter); Ptolemaeus II. (Philadelphus); Ptolemaeus III. (Euergetes); Ptolemaeus IV. (Philopater); Ptolemaeus V. (Epiphanes); Ptolemaeus VI. (Philometor); Raguel; Raphael; Raphaim; Razis; Rhodocus; Salasada; Samael; Sampsames; Sarchedon; Sosipater; Sostratus; Sparta; Savaran; Sedecias; Seleucus; Seron; Simalcus; Sirach; Stoic; Susanna; Thraasi; Theodotus; Timotheus; Titans; Tobias; Tobit; Tobit; Tobit, Book of; Tryphon; Vulgate, The; Wisdom of Solomon, The; Zaccheus.

REV. CANON WORDSWORTH C. W.
Son of God; Son of Man.

W. ALDIS WRIGHT, Esq. W. A. W.
Dinaites; Dinabab; Eden; Elisheba; Elkosh; Embalming; Encampment; Galbanum; Garden; Girdle; Governor; Habakkuk; Haggai; Heathen; Hedge; Hosanna; Hyssop; Idol; Idolatry; Immanuel; Incense; Inn; Iron; Ivory; Jakeh; Jareb; Jasher, Book of; Jason; Jegar-Sahadutha; Jehovah; Jehovah-Jireh; Jehovah-Nissi; Jehovah-Shalom; Jerubbaal; Jerusalem (middle portion); Jeshurun; Jether; Jezreel; Joacim; Joash (3, 4, 5, 6); Joel; Johanan (3-10); Jonathan (5-9); Jorai; Josiah; Jozachar; Jozabad; Kite; Lamb; Latchet; Lattice; Lead; Leasing; Lemuel; Lily; Linen; Lintel; Lion; Lord; Maachah; Maaseiah; Mahalath; Mahalath-leannoth; Mahol; Malachi; Malcham; Malchiah; Manasseh (2, 3, 4); Maschil; Mattan; Mattaniah; Mattathias; Mauzzim; Mazzaroth; Mebunnai; Mehujael; Memucan; Mene; Meni; Meraioth; Meran; Mercurius; Merod; Meremoth; Meres; Mesha; Meshach; Meshelamiah; Meshhezabeel; Meshillemith; Meshillemoth; Meshullam; Metals; Mezahab; Mibhar; Micah (prophet); Michael (1-10); Michaiiah (1-5); Micham; Mill; Mines; Mingled People; Minstrel; Mirror;

Mixed Multitude; Molech; Moloch; Mortar; Music; Musical Instruments; Muth-labben; Nahum; Nanea; Neginah; Neginoth; Nehiloth; Nehushtan; Nethaneel; Night; Nisroch; Obadiah (1-8, 10-12); Obal; Obed (2-5); Obed-edom; Oded; On; Onan; Organ; Orion; Orthosias; Padan-aram; Pelonite; Pipe; Pleiades; Poetry, Hebrew; Poison; Pro-consul; Procurator; Proverbs, Book of; Psalter; Puah; Queen of Heaven; Ram, Battering; Regem-melech; Rehob; Rehun; Rezon; Rimmon (god); Rosin; Sack-but; Selah; Seraiah; Shaddai; Shamer; Shamhuth; Shammah; Shaphan; Shawm; Shebaniah; Shemaiah; Shemer; Sheminith; Sheth; Shimei; Shiphrah; Shoa; Shoshannim; Shoshannim-eduth; Shushan-eduth; Silver; Slime; Sopater; Spearman; Steel; Sweat; Bloody; Tabeel; Tachmonite; Tamuz; Tarpelites, The; Tartak; Terah; Tibni; Timbrel; Tin; Tobiah; Tobijah; Tubal; Tubalcain; Ucal; Urijah; Viol; Woollen (Linen and); Writing; Zabab (4, 5, 6); Zabadeans; Zechariah (2-28); Zedekiah (3, 4); Zephaniah (2, 3, 4); Zichri; Zillah; Zimran; Zimri (1). Also the whole of the Articles in Appendix B, excepting those attributed to Prof. HAROLD BROWN and Mr. MEYERICK; and the unsigned articles in Vols. II. and III.

MOST REV. THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK W. T.
Gospels; Jesus Christ; Luke; Luke, Gospel of; Mark; Mark, Gospel of; Matthew; Matthew, Gospel of; Saviour.

NOTICES.

Biblical Essays, by the Rev. John Kenrick, M.A.

1. *The Gospel of Mark the Protevangelium.* 2. *The True Nature of the Gift of Tongues.* 3. *St. Paul's designation of the Athenians.* (Longman & Co.)—UPON the important question of the comparative date of the Gospels, Mr. Kenrick concludes that St. Mark's was not, as has been supposed, an abridgment of St. Matthew's or St. Luke's, but was decidedly the earliest and the most authentic. His essay is a good example of the English scholarly style of investigation. Supposing the Gospels to be independent of one another, and all dependent, more or less, upon some old apostolic tradition, Mr. Kenrick's arguments would be successful in showing St. Mark's Gospel to be simple and homogeneous, without, however, proving anything decidedly as to period of composition. As to the Gift of Tongues, Mr. Kenrick resorts to a two-fold explanation to solve the difficulties of the subject. He holds that on the day of Pentecost, and at some other times, the speaking with tongues was an unintelligible utterance; whilst at Corinth and elsewhere the "tongues" were sentences spoken in foreign languages under excitement by persons who happened to know those languages. On the rendering of *ὡς διακρίδαιμον ἐντέροις*, Mr. Kenrick is in favour of "superstitious" rather than "religious." The current use of the word, he argues, was in the sense which we naturally express by "superstitious." Without going into the evidence, we say that we still hold to the opinion of Bengel that the word in question was a "*verbum magicum*."

Passages in the Life of an Old Maid. By J. C. K. (Saunders, Otley, & Co. Pp. 303.)—CONSIDERING how limited are the powers of this author in everything pertaining to literary art, it is curious to note his *nonchalance* and off-handed air. There is not a single human portrait which remains on the retina of the mind for five minutes; and, seeing that the plot is tolerably good, it is astonishing how little he has made of it, and how unnatural and impotent are his conclusions. What indications we have of power are just marked enough to make us regret that they are not stronger and more continuous. All this crudeness may yet ripen into form; but the author will require to approach his art with much more humility, and to labour at it with far greater assiduity. The story is laid in a small town in the north of England, and its interest turns on the discovery of the parentage of a young lady—Margaret—who had been found, some eighteen years before, among the *débris* of a railway smash, lying by her dead mother. "The Old Maid" who gives a title to the story, we see but dimly; and the "passages" in her life seem almost confined to the circumstance of her receiving into her home and educating the real heroine of the story. The most interesting parts of the book are the "Pages from a Diary" and "The Dumpton Election;" and, had the rest of the story been written with equal care, our verdict would have been modified, if not altered.

Topics of the Day: Medical, Social, and Scientific. By James Ansley Hingston, M.R.C.S., &c. (Churchill.)—APPARENTLY, a compilation of divers papers published in different journals during the past ten years, but with additions. The volume includes a medley of subject-matter, and the reader may pass from a discourse on the Death of Cleopatra to another on the Deformities of Infantile Crania. The chapters on Atmospheric Phenomena in relation to Cholera and to

Health suggest the need of further investigation; but the remarks on the necessity of Reform in regard to Vaccination are in some respects obsolete. The author has not strictly confined himself to the "Topics of the Day" in more than one of his selections—e.g., Horace's Death; Homœopathic Triumph (date 1858), &c. Rhapsodies, in which the author occasionally indulges, may be agreeable to his admirers, but anyone who undertakes authoritatively to write of man's ailments or of mind should enter on the inquiry with reverence and awe. Every paragraph in connexion with these subjects should be pregnant with import, and, as far as possible, free from irrelevant gossip.

The Psalms Interpreted of Christ. By the Rev. Isaac Williams, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Vol. I. (Rivingtons.)—THE object of this Commentary is to familiarize the English public with the Patristic and Mediaeval style of interpretation. The principle of the method appears to be, that high truths may be tacked on at the fancy of the commentator to any word or clause in Scripture which may suggest such an association to the most undisciplined mind. Apart from the bewildering and irritating effect of such a theory, it is a marvel how it can be considered respectful to Scripture. The Koran or Johnson's Dictionary might just as well be used as the raw material for such expositions. It is not Scripture we are reading, when we use commentaries of this kind, but simply a commentator unfettered by any laws of logical sequence. "To the chief musician" "implies . . . that the Psalm is not to be understood of David, but of Christ in His Church." "*Ou Neginoth*" "carries on the service of the Temple into heavenly ministrations. For in the Apocalypse . . . before the Lamb, there are harps." The other superscription in the LXX., "*To the end*," "is usually applied to Christ, as the End of the Law for righteousness." And so on.

Outlines of Moral Philosophy. By Dugald Stewart. With a Memoir, a Supplement, and Questions by James M'Cosh, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's University in Ireland, &c. (Allan & Co. Pp. 164.)—WHAT Dr. M'Cosh says of Stewart's celebrated "Outlines" in the brief preliminary memoir is strictly true:—"The 'Outlines of Moral Philosophy' are peculiarly valuable, inasmuch as they contain in a condensed form the principles which he has unfolded and illustrated in his various philosophical treatises. In some of his other works he is deficient in directness of statement, and is too diffuse and general; but in this little treatise he has compressed his thoughts, so characterized by the ripeness of wisdom, within as brief a compass as is consistent with clearness, which, I may add, is a pre-eminent excellence of the work. It is one of the best text-books of mental and moral science ever written. It has not been superseded, it has not even become antiquated. To bring it up to the times it needs only a few supplementary notes introducing the student to discussions which have been brought into prominence by such eminent men as Kant, Sir W. Hamilton, and Mr. J. S. Mill." Dr. M'Cosh has supplied such supplementary matter, and has, moreover, appended about eighteen pages of questions which may be useful to students.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ACROSS THE RIVER: TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN. By Norman Macleod, D.D., &c. 32mo., pp. vii-172. Edinburgh: Nimmo. 1s. 6d.
AVRILLON'S GUIDE FOR PASSING LENT HOLILY, in which is found for each day advice as to practice, a Meditation and Thoughts on the Gospel for the day, and passages from the Holy Scriptures and the Fathers; with a Collect, and one point in the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ. Translated from the French and adapted to the use of the English Church. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xiv-394. J. Parker. 6s.
BELL (Major Evans). Empire in India: Letters from Madras and other places. Post 8vo., pp. vii-412. Trübner. 8s. 6d.
BOB, THE CROSSING SWEEPER. By the Author of "Shadow and Sunshine," &c. 18mo., pp. 125. Book Society. 1s.
BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA, published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, pursuant to the Medical Act, 1858. 8vo., pp. xxii-144. General Medical Council. 10s. 6d.
BROCK (Mrs. Carey). Working and Waiting; or, Patience in Well-doing. A Tale. Sixth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo. Seeley. 5s.
BROUGH (Mrs.) Madame Vernet. Two Volumes. Cr. 8vo., pp. 536. Tinsley. 15s.
BRUCE (James, LL.D., F.G.S.) and JOHNSTONE (Alex. Keith, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.) Gazetteer and Atlas. Illustrated. 8vo., hf. bd., pp. xii-823. Griffin. 18s.
CESARIS (C. J.) Commentarii de Bello Gallico. Libri 1-5, from the Text of Schneider, carefully revised. Elucidated by Notes Critical and Explanatory, a Lexicon of all the Words in the Text, and a Series of Easy Reading Lessons for Beginners. Designed as a First Latin Reading-Book in Schools. By A. K. Isbister, M.A. Second Edition, enlarged and improved. 12mo., pp. 1-176. Longman. 3s. 6d.
CHARLTON MANOR: a Temperance Tale. By Adeline. Fourth Thousand. 18mo., pp. viii-134. Leeds: Walker. 6s.
MASON. 8d. 1s. 6d.; cl. 2s.
CICERO (Marcus Tullius). Life of. By William Forsyth, M.A., Q.C. With Illustrations. Two Volumes, cr. 8vo., pp. viii-609. Murray. 18s.
CORBOLD (Rev. Richard). History of Margaret Catchpole: a Suffolk Girl. New Edition, enlarged and improved. Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 380. Ward and Lock. 2s.

THE READER.

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COMIC NEWS (The). Volume I. Folio. *Maddick*. 4s. 6d.
COMMENTARY (A). Critical, Experimental, and Practical, on the Old and New Testaments, by the Rev. Robert Jamieson, D.D.; Rev. A. R. Fausset, A.M.; and the Rev. David Brown, D.D. Vol. 5. Matthew—John. By the Rev. David Brown, D.D. Sup. roy. 8vo., pp. xlv—486. *Collins*. 15s.
COOPER (J. Fenimore). Ned Myers; or, a Life before the Mast. New Edition. Feap. 8vo., sd., pp. viii—192. *Routledge*. 1s.
DAN TO BEERSHEBA; or, Northern and Southern Friends. Post 8vo., pp. 336. *Chapman and Hall*. 10s. 6d.
DEMAUS (Robert, M.A., F.E.I.S.) Analysis of Sentences; with applications to Parsing, Punctuation, and Composition. New Edition. 18mo., sd., pp. 32. Edinburgh: *Oliver and Boyd*. *Simpkin*. 3d.
DYCE (Gilbert). Bell Donna; or, the Cross before the Name. A Romance. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 690. *Bentley*. 21s.
GOLDSMITH (Oliver). Poetical Works. With a Memoir by William Spalding, A.M. With Engravings. Feap. 8vo., pp. vi—152. *Griffin*. 3s. 6d.
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HANDBOOK (The) of the Court, the Peerage, and the House of Commons. Fourteenth year, corrected to January 1864. 16mo., cl. sd., pp. xvi—328. *King*. 5s.
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MACKENZIE (Bishop). Memoir of. By Harvey Goodwin, D.D. With Portrait. Cr. 8vo., pp. xii—439. Cambridge: *Deighton*. *Bell and Daldy*. 10s. 6d.
MARJOURAM (Sergeant William). Memorials of, including Six Years' Service in New Zealand during the late Maori War. Edited by Sergeant William White. With a Preface by the Author of "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars." Fourth Edition. Feap. 8vo., pp. xx—382. *Nisbet*. 3s. 6d.
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PHOTUS'S LETTERS. With Prolegomena, Notes, and Appendix. 4to. *Nutt*. 31s. 6d.
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WAR OFFICE LIST (The) and Directory for the Civil Departments of the British Army. January 1864. Compiled by Denham Robinson. 8vo., cl. lp. *Horriem*. 6s.

WILSON (Horace Hayman, M.A., F.R.S.) Works. Vols. 3 and 4. Essays Analytical, Critical, and Philological, on Subjects connected with Sanskrit Literature. Collected and Edited by Dr. Reinhold Rost. In Three Volumes. Vols. 1 and 2. 8vo., pp. xix—792. *Trübner*. 24s.
WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS AND OF SCOTLAND. Revised by Alexander Leighton. New Edition. Vol. 10. Feap. 8vo., sd., pp. 284. Manchester: *Ainsworth, Ward and Lock*. 1s.

JUST READY.

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MISCELLANEA.

FROM a letter of Dr. Livingstone's, of date July 4, 1863, to Sir Thomas Maclear, Astronomer-Royal at the Cape, it appears that the Doctor was then at Murchison's Cataracts and had received his recall by the Government. "I am, of course, sorry," he says, "to see the failure of my hopes, though through no fault of my own, and I deeply regret ever giving the slightest credence to the protestations of desire on the part of Portuguese statesmen for the civilization of Africa; for, with half the labour and expense on the Rovama, we should have left an enduring mark on the East Coast of Africa; while here our footsteps have been dogged, and native missionaries employed to neutralize all our efforts. The most bitter point of all is to see this line of coast, from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, left to those who were the first to begin the slave-trade and are determined to be the last to abandon it. What a turmoil you Cape people made a few years ago about a few convicts! But fancy 900 miles of coast, four-fifths slave-preserve and one-fifth convict settlement, and the only religious Mission allowed charged fourpence a pound on calico which they bring to purchase food at a port which they never use." Dr. Livingstone then expresses his hope of the permanence of a mission in those parts notwithstanding past disasters. The mission cannot be abandoned, he says, unless it were clear that Europeans could not live; and he considers that, if wretched, debauched Portuguese have contrived to live in these parts, Europeans of regular habits surely may. The same mail from the Cape which has brought this letter brings news that there prevailed at the Cape, at the departure of the mail, on the 21st of December, great anxiety, caused by a rumour that Dr. Livingstone and his companions had been murdered by the natives on Lake Nyassa. The rumour had been brought to Simon's Bay by H.M.S. *Ariel* from the Zambesi—the statement being that, on the 14th of July (ten days after the date of the letter to Sir Thomas Maclear), Dr. Livingstone had started for Lake Nyassa, taking with him five Makololos, but no Europeans; that, when they had got as far as the Upper Shire, they had lost their boat over one of the cataracts, and had been obliged to proceed on foot; and that, from that period, nothing had been heard of them till the 5th of November, when the Governor of Quilimane had received a letter from the Governor of Senna informing him of the murder of the whole party by the Nyassa natives. Notwithstanding the particularity of the diastrous news, there was still at the Cape a hope that it might not be true; and a rumour was in circulation that Livingstone had not been murdered, but only badly wounded.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society (the report of whose proceedings the pressure on our space compels us to postpone) Sir Roderick Murchison expressed his belief that there might be a chance that this favourable view at the Cape was well-founded,

and that, though the Makololo followers of Dr. Livingstone had been killed, Livingstone himself was still alive.

THE chief Shakespeare Tercentenary incidents of the week are these:—The executive of the London Committee, who seem to have agreed to persevere in the conduct of the project, have called by advertisement a joint meeting of the Site and Monument Committees for the 5th of February, the day after the meeting of Parliament, and have invited artists and others willing to submit suggestions to forward them to the Honorary Secretary.—Mr. Flower, the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, has written a letter to the newspapers explaining in how far the Stratford people contemplate a monument in connexion with the Tercentenary, and how the notion came to assume shape. It was originally proposed, he says, to try to erect a monument at Stratford; but, on its seeming to be a general idea that London should be the site of any national monument, this idea of a Stratford monument was waived; and only in consequence of a flood of recent requests from provincial towns not to abandon the idea, accompanied by offers of money, has the idea been resumed. Mr. Flower therefore announces that the Stratford Committee have themselves decided, not only to manage a festival in the town, but also to endow a scholarship at Stratford School, and otherwise extend the school, and that, in respect to the proposed monument, they are organizing means for collecting funds from the country at large. They do not apparently mean that Stratford shall be the site of the monument—only that it shall be the site of a monument.—A notion has been started in London that the best form of a memorial there might be a Shakespeare Hall, which might be a fine bit of architecture in itself, and in which, not all at once, but gradually, might be collected many things relating to Shakespeare—paintings from him or illustrating him, sculptures, editions and translations of his works, &c. In such a form of memorial all the arts might be employed even at first, while yet the monument would be in a manner progressive. Moreover, were there an incorporation for the management of it, it might become—what many seem to desire—a kind of directing body, taking an interest in the state of the contemporary drama.

On Wednesday, at the meeting of the Stratford-on-Avon Committee, in the absence of Mr. Flower, the Mayor, the Rev. Granville Granville, the vicar, took the chair. It was resolved that arrangements should immediately be made for collecting subscriptions, and for opening in a central part of London an office for the sale of tickets. Report was made of the progress of the "Pavilion." It is a large and substantial building of wood and iron, covering an acre of ground, and raised on a foundation of solid masonry. Its diameter is 170 feet. Fourteen thousand cubic feet of timber, braced with upwards of ten tons of iron, have been used in its construction. It is capable of seating 5000 people. It was further reported that Alfred Tennyson, Esq., Poet Laureate, has consented to join the Committee of Taste. The following gentlemen have been added to the list of Vice-Presidents:—Tom Taylor, Esq.; Shirley Brooks, Esq.; the Duke of Manchester; the Earl of Lichfield; Professor Nichol, Glasgow; Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., M.P.; J. O. Jaffray, Esq.; Rev. H. W. Croskey, Glasgow; J. Herbert Slack, Esq.; Joseph Ellis, Esq., Brighton.

It is said that Victor Hugo is to publish, in the course of next month, a work on Shakespeare, as his contribution to the Tercentenary Celebration, and that he is to dedicate it to the people of England.

THE Rev. Edward Harold Browne, the Norrisonian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge since 1854, and Principal of the Theological College at Exeter, and Chaplain to the Bishop, is to be the new Bishop of Ely. He is one of the contributors to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and has published in two volumes, 8vo., "An Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," which has gone through five editions; "The Fulfilment of Prophecy;" a volume of Cambridge "Sermons on the Atonement, and other subjects, preached before the University in 1859;" and, last year, "Lectures on the Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms," in answer to Bishop Colenso.

THE Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, M.A., has been appointed by the Crown Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, in the room of Dean Stanley.

THE members of the Roxburghe Club have had issued to them this week the second and concluding volume of *Seynt Graal*, or *The Sank Ryal*, being "The History of the Holy Graal, partly in English Verse, by Henry LONELICH, Skynner

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(temp. Hen. VI., A.D. 1422-61), and wholly in French Prose, by Sires Robiers and BORRON (about A.D. 1180-1200; MS. about 1320), from the original Latin, written by Jesus Christ with his own hand (vol. i. p. 357), being the only writing made by God since His uprising, and they 'that otherwise belevyn, they leyn ful pleyn' (vol. i. p. 359), edited from MSS. in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the British Museum, by Frederick J. Furnivall, Esq., M.A., with a Note on the Early Byrons and Robert de Burun, by Charles H. Pearson, Esq., M.A., Professor of English History at King's College, London; a Prefatory Essay on Arthur, by the late Herbert Coleridge; and an Appendix—The Birthe and the Egendure of Mordret." Professor Pearson, in his "Note," has proved the existence of a Robert de Burun holding land in Lincolnshire about the time that the Romance of the Graal is supposed to have been written by Robert de Borron or Beuron; and, as the change of name is so slight, and these Buruns are the ancestors of Lord Byron, it is a matter of interest to know that the author of "Don Juan" was not the first of his race in the field of literature, but that in the Laureate's county an earlier Byron wrote on a holier theme than his descendant chose, even the "Blessed Vision" that Mr. Tennyson's "Sir Galahad" has again of late so beautifully brought before us.

MR. ERNEST EDWARDS will shortly publish a very large photograph of the late Mr. Thackeray, one of the latest, if not the latest, ever taken. Copies of this on a smaller scale will be issued with Mr. Theodore Taylor's new book, "Thackeray, the Humorist, and the Man of Letters: the Story of his Life," to be published on Wednesday next. This memoir will give, for the first time, some account of the curious little magazine conducted by Mr. Thackeray when an undergraduate at Cambridge.

By the invitation of the Queen, Professor Tyndall, says the *Electrician*, is at Osborne, delivering two lectures on Electricity, for the instruction of the younger members of the Royal Family. The lecture last evening, the 29th inst., was upon Static Electricity and the Phenomena of the Leyden Battery; and that for this evening is on Dynamic Electricity and the effects due to the Voltaic Current.

WITH reference to our notice of Mr. Duthie's "Pearl of the Rhône, and other Poems," in last number of THE READER, Mr. Duthie explains to us that the "Story of Robert Hendon" in the volume is a pure fiction, and also that the piece "Darkness" is not a specimen of the poetical power of this imaginary person, but equally Mr. Duthie's own production with "Dawn," its companion.

THE book-auction season, as the meeting of Parliament approaches, is showing sign of vigorous resuscitation. During the present week Mr. Hodgson sold the library of Dr. Leapingwell of Cambridge; Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge those of the Rev. Henry Theodore Bagge and Sir Henry Fletcher of Ashby Park; and the same gentlemen announce the sales of various valuable collections of books and coins to take place during the approaching month of February.

In the sale of a library of a deceased collector, which took place at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge's rooms in Wellington Street on Wednesday and Thursday last week, some books of considerable rarity realized large prices. Amongst these:—Lot 119, D'Urfey's "Pills to Purge Melancholy," 1719-20, 6 vols., bound in calf, sold for £4. 14s. 6d.; lot 261, the four volumes of La Borde's "Choix des Chansons mises en Musique," 4 vols., royal 8vo., large paper, printed from engraved copper-plates, with portrait and plates after J. M. Moreau, and autograph of Dr. Kitchener, at whose sale it sold only for a few shillings, brought £10. 15s.; lot 522, George, Earl of Orford's "Hasty Productions," 4to., in morocco, £3. 8s.; lot 230, Feijoo's "Essay on Woman," illustrated and bound in morocco, £3; lot 229, Dupaty de Clam, "L'Art de l'Equitation," 4to., in morocco, £3. 8s.; lot 620, The Duke of Newcastle's "Méthode de dresser les Chevaux," Anvers, 1658, in old morocco, £28; lot 621, The English version of the same: "General System of Horsemanship in all its Branches," 1743, the largest paper, £22; lot 321, Halstead's "Succinct Genealogies" of several noble families, 1685, of which only twenty-four copies were printed, £185; lot 630, Saxton's "Maps of England and Wales," 1574-78, folio, £8. 8s.; lot 647, Whitaker's "History of Whalley and Clitheroe, and History of the Deanery of Craven," 2 vols., large paper, in morocco, £77. The 655 lots of which the sale consisted produced £1035. 15s. The days of bibliomania are evidently

returning. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, too, will sell next week the valuable library of an eminent architect and civil engineer.

IN the magnificent cabinet of coins formed by the Rev. H. Christmas, the sale of which by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge will be carried on during the whole of next week, and which is entirely illustrative of the numismatics of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest British and Gaulish mintings, to the present time, are many of the greatest interest and rarity. In the Anglo-Saxon series, particularly, there are some which are as yet known only from the specimens contained in this collection. After the Conquest, the series becomes unusually interesting, and as it approaches modern history there is the "Side-faced Halfpenny" of Edward VI., from the Bristol mint, of which only two others are known. Then there is that most coveted "Oxford Penny" of Charles I., perhaps even rarer still; and, when we come to the reign of Queen Anne, to whose farthings such fabulous values are often attached, there are no less than six specimens, including all the varieties of those patterns which never became current, as Dr. Dibdin remarks, in his "Northern Tour," owing to the Queen's aversion to a copper coinage. We can only add that the Anglo-Gallie coins of our Norman and Plantagenet kings, the Scottish and Irish coins, the counters and tokens, some of the greatest rarity, are for the most part in the finest preservation.

THE Scotch papers report a find at Kinghorn, Fifeshire, of a large earthen jar containing no less than about thirty pounds' weight of old silver coins, chiefly coins of the English Edwards, but with some Scottish coins of Alexander III., John Baliol, Robert Bruce, and David II. intermixed. The latest date legible on any of the coins is 1375; the total number of coins is calculated (surely by exaggeration) at over 12,000. They are, doubtless, relics of the period of the English invasions of Scotland, and some of them might even carry the imagination back to the time of the occupation of Scotland by the English under Edward I. The place of the find is also most suitable; for it was at Kinghorn that there happened that fatal accident to the Scottish kingdom—the death of the Scottish king Alexander III. by a fall from his horse—which, by cutting off the direct succession to the crown, led to the English interference and the Wallace and Bruce struggle.

WE can this week only acknowledge having received from Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston No. 202 of the *North American Review*, dated January 1864—the first number of this periodical, we believe, issued under the editorship of Professor Lowell and C. E. Norton.

J. C. HAMILTON'S "History of the Republic of the United States of America, as traced in the writings of his father, Alexander Hamilton," has just been completed by the publication of the seventh volume, which embraces the period of the administration of Adams and Jefferson, and is brought down to the death of Alexander Hamilton.

OF French books we have:—Valérien Kiprianoff's "Histoire pittoresque de l'Architecture en Russie, suivie d'un Aperçu sur le Climat, les Mœurs et le Développement de la Civilisation dans ce Pays," with 55 lithographs and a map of European Russia; the third volume of the "Acta Sanctorum" (the Bollandists' edition, of which the ninth volume is in the press, we may mention, by the way, is about to be reduced in price); "Conférences sur la Divinité de Jésus Christ," par Freppel; the second augmented edition of Léon Gautier's "Choix de Prières d'après les MSS. du IX^e au XVI^e Siècle; "Trois Nouvelles, par le P. Franco,"—part of the "Collection Rouge et Noire." Further: "Etudes sur l'Orient," par L. Davesies de Pontès, with a prefatory notice by the Bibliophile Jacob; "Callirhoé," by Maurice Sand; "La Comtesse Diane," by Mario Uehard; "Notes sur la Grèce," by L. Davesies de Pontès; "Justinien de la Presse, suivie d'une Loi fondamentale sur la Presse," by Alex. Weill; "La Reine Hortense," by E. Fourmestraux; "La Vraie Vie de Jésus, seconde instruction pastorale, par Mgr. Plantier;" "Lettre à M. E. Renan, à l'occasion de son ouvrage intitulé 'Vie de Jésus,'" par M. l'Abbé Bourgade; "Les Destinées, Poésies Posthumes," par le Comte Alfred de Vigny; "Alcuin et Charlemagne, avec de fragments d'un Commentaire inédit d'Alcuin sur Saint Matthieu et d'autres pièces, publiées pour la première fois," par M. Francis Monnier; "Etude sur le Symbolisme dans la Nature, interprété d'après l'Écriture Sainte et les Pères," par Mgr. de la Boullerie. Further: a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," by Littré, second edition; the now issued transla-

tion into Spanish (published at Paris) of Renan's work, and "Le Temple d'Auguste et la Nationalité Gauloise," by Aug. Bernard.

OF forthcoming French books may be mentioned: "Lisette de Béranger, souvenirs intimes par Thalès Bernard;" the fifth volume of Dumas' "Théâtre Complet;" "Les Demoiselles Tourangeau," by Champfleury; "Fénelon," by Lamartine (Coll. M. Lévy); "L'Infortunée Caroline," a comedy by Th. Barrière and L. Thiboust; "Marie Louise Orléans," by Sophie Gay; "Jacquard," by Lamartine; "Etudes Littéraires sur l'Espagne contemporaine," by Antoine de Latour; "Confessions d'Amour," by Toby Flock; "Le Livre des Femmes," par la Comtesse Dash; "Héloïse et Abélard," by Lamartine (Coll. M. Lévy); the fourth volume of Molière's Complete Works, edited by L. Moland; "Le Petit-Fils de Cartouche," by Paul de Kock; "Le Dernier Baiser," by Jules Claretie; "La Famille Brillard," by Paul de Kock; "La Bouquetière du Château-d'Eau," by the same; "Le Capitaine Lachesnaye," by E. Capendu, &c.

THERE died a few weeks ago, as noticed in the General Necrology for 1863, M. Saisset, one of the most distinguished Professors of Philosophy of the Sorbonne, Member of the Académie des Sciences. His principal works are his translation of Spinoza, his "Manuel de Philosophie," and his "Essai de Philosophie Religieuse," which received the prize at the Académie Française and the Académie des Sciences Morales in 1860.

THE fifth and concluding volume of Humboldt's "Cosmos" has appeared. It is in two divisions, and contains three more chapters by the master's own hand—viz., the introduction to this part, and two sections on geological phenomena. It further contains astronomical essays by E. Bruhns, Sabine, and an exhaustive index, by Professor Buschmann, to the whole of the work. Professor Buschmann was the only man who could undertake this labour in Humboldt's manner, for he alone knows the "Cosmos" almost as well as the author himself. "No leaf of the 'Cosmos' has appeared," Humboldt says in the Introduction, "which has not been submitted, both in MS. and in print, to the scrutinizing eye of Professor Buschmann." The other subjects of which the author wished further to treat in this volume—such as the form of the continents, the sea, air, plants, animals, and man—have been considered already in the first volume, and all that is wanting is the more detailed investigations of the illustrious author on this point.

OF new German dramas we have to record: Isidor Müller, "Friedrich mit der leeren Tasche, oder Tyrol's Lieb und Treue;" Carl Egon Ebert, "Das Gelübde," an episode from the time of the Templars; Adolf Glaser, "Johanna von Flandern;" Eduard Bauernfeld is busy expounding a part of his "Franz von Sickingen" into a drama; Friedrich Kaiser has written "Der Mensch denkt."

GUSTAVE STRUVE has written "Die Zeit von 1848 bis 1863: Ein Nachtrag zur Deutschen Geschichte."

WE notice the following new Italian books:— "Lorenzo de' Medici, detto il Magnifico: Lettere conservate nell' Archivio palatino di Modena, con notizie tratte dai Carteggi diplomatici degli oratori estensi a Firenze, per cura di A. Cappelli." Modestino, "Della dimora di Torquato Tasso in Napoli negli anni 1588, 1592, 1594: Discorsi tre (Discorso secondo)." Risi, "Dei tentativi fatti per spiegare le antiche lingue italiane e specialmente l'etrusca: Saggio storico-critico." Lanza, "Dell' antico Palazzo di Diocleziano in Spalato" (twelve plates). Levi, "Sulla teocrazia mosaica, studio critico e storico." Paganini, "Canzoni e Cori," 3 vols. Further, the second edition of Ambrosoli's "Manuale della Letteratura Italiana;" the fourth edition of Pacianti's "Bibliotecaria," by Galletti; and "Cronaca politica legislativa ed amministrativa degli ultimi tempi della dominazione austriaca nell' Italia in avanti, seguita della Raccolta degli atti ufficiali, delle leggi, dei decreti, delle circolari, &c., &c.: Pubblicati dal primo semestre 1860 al primo semestre 1862."

THERE has appeared in Dutch, by Oosterzee, "History or Novel? Preliminary Illustrations on Renan's 'Life of Jesus.'"

THE NATIONAL SHAKESPEARE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—I should be obliged by your stating in your next number that I have withdrawn my name from the list of the National Shakespeare Committee.—Your obedient servant,

EDWARD DICEY.

Oxford and Cambridge Club,
27th January.

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SCIENCE.

SIR R. MURCHISON ON THE EXTENSION OF THE COAL DEPOSITS UNDER THE SUPERFICIAL ROCKS OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

AT the meeting of the Mechanics' Institute of Mansfield, held on the 19th inst., and presided over by the Speaker of the House of Commons, whose address appeared in the daily papers of last week, Sir Roderick Murchison made some observations on the extension of coal beneath the younger formations which have an important application to a large region in the central counties of England. After some prefatory remarks on Mechanics' Institutes, and the impulse given to the diffusion of knowledge by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sir Roderick drew the attention of the audience to the consideration of the geological structure of the county of Nottingham, as exhibited in maps prepared from the geological survey of the British Isles, of which Sir Roderick is Director-General. The members of that survey, under the guidance of Professor Ramsay, had prepared maps which delineated all the geological formations, old and young, which existed in the United Kingdom. The town of Mansfield rested upon a rock which was singularly interesting to himself, as he had occupied a large portion of his life in the development of those organic remains which were of interest as occurring in some of the oldest deposits in the crust of the globe. Mansfield stood upon the very highest of those formations, and next under it was the great Carboniferous formation which was so important to that district, inasmuch as it contained a great mass of coal, much superior to those of any of the younger deposits. The formation on which Mansfield stood, to which he had given the name of Permian, was of enormous importance. It was so because it overlaid that pabulum, the feeder of the industry of our country—the great coal deposit of England. The question also was, To what depth could they find coal beneath this Permian or magnesian limestone? He had denominated this group of rocks Permian because, whilst travelling through Russia, he found in the region around Perm—a district as large as France—the very deposit continued of which the magnesian limestone of Mansfield was the centre. That limestone rock contained the same organic remains in Russia that it did here, only in Russia it was disseminated in very small bands, and was surmounted as well as underlaid by great masses of red sandstone. The new red sandstone of Sherwood Forest, which continues from Newstead Abbey to the east of Mansfield, overlies this Permian group. Returning to the coal under the magnesian limestone deposit. On this point geologists were at one time called "theorists." He had, however, been a geologist for nearly forty years, and he could state this as his experience—ever since he had known anything of the magnesian limestone, that, wherever it existed in the east of England, you would invariably find beneath it masses of coal. He would, therefore, venture to predict, without the slightest hesitation, that (though it might not take place until years after his death) there would be found enormous supplies of coal under the very ground on which they were sitting. Sir William Armstrong addressed the last meeting of the British Association in words which led many persons to suppose that the coal-fields of England might, in a comparatively brief number of years, be exhausted. His impression was that Sir W. Armstrong only intended to say that, notwithstanding the great resources of the coal-fields of Northumberland and Durham, they were being rapidly overworked, and that there would be an exhaustion of some of them if the present immense demand for coal continued. He (Sir Roderick) was not one of those who would say what would be the duration of the present coal-fields, supposing consumption to be continued at the present rate; for most undoubtedly enormous waste had been going on. At the headquarters of the Geological Survey in Jermyn Street one section is employed in ascertaining the exact quantities of coal raised, and how it is disposed of, annually. These records have now been collected for many years, and they had been gathered with the greatest accuracy through the exertions of the officer in charge of that branch of the department, Mr. Robert Hunt. The task, when first entered upon, was an exceedingly difficult one, because many of the colliery proprietors and managers objected to answer the inquiries. But, as soon as it became apparent to them that the returns could only have reference to the general produce of the coal-fields of the entire country, and that it was cal-

culated to be of benefit to the whole community, they readily gave the required information. In one year the supposed consumption was raised from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 of tons; and the next return showed a still further augmentation to 84,000,000 of tons. It certainly was a proud thing for this country to be able to say that we could raise such a vast quantity of fuel; but, at the same time, it involved a great deal of caution, because we were not only supplying the demands of England, but also of France—the arsenals of that country, including Cherbourg, being nearly all supplied with coal from England. There was no harm in supplying France so long as the Emperor continued to be, as he had been, our good friend; but, at the same time, we must remember that, to some extent, our coal-mines are emptying themselves into foreign ports. Again, referring to the probability of the duration of the coal-fields in this country, as at present defined on the maps, Sir Roderick said he wished to draw particular attention to the coal-fields in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, the veins of which ran along the western side of Nottinghamshire, prolonging to the magnesian limestone and red sandstone, plainly indicating a bed of coal beneath; and most unquestionably the time would come when the coal would be worked, as it was now and had been worked in the neighbourhood of Shireoaks, thanks to the liberality and spirit of the Duke of Newcastle. At very considerable expense his Grace had sunk through a greater mass of superjacent strata than most men in the Midland Counties would have thought it was capable to pierce with any chance of real profit; but he believed that was not likely to lose anything by the venture. That morning he had been to the village of Hucknall, and had been well-instructed in the thickness and depth of the superjacent strata at that place; and he was quite certain from what he learnt, and from what he knew of the Sheffield, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire coal-fields, that in that district (Hucknall), which was simply a prolongation of the Mansfield district, the coal under the magnesian limestone and red sandstone formation was a more important deposit than the hard top-coal of Derbyshire, which was usually only a five-foot seam, and never exceeded six feet; while at Hucknall this same coal was found in a seven-foot seam, at 1100 feet beneath the surface. Again, at Hucknall, they had this very fine coal united with the coal immediately above it, whilst in most districts it was separated by considerable distances, thus presenting nine feet of good coal, beneath many other coal-seams, not yet worked. His deductions were, that under the magnesian limestone of the district there was a much thicker mass of coal than was supposed to exist, and, if they were to sink still deeper, other and even better coal would be found. It was also a remarkable fact that, by sinking through only sixty feet of this superjacent limestone crust, the sinkers at once came to the coal-beds. A fact like this—viz., *the thickening instead of the thinning out of the coal beneath the overlying deposits* must be of enormous importance to the county of Nottingham; and he would carry the point still further, and explain to them that no more fallacious dogma or error had ever existed than that which was prevalent in the minds of miners, that, when the red sandstone appeared, the coal was cut off. That was a perfect fallacy, because in many regions he could show that coal extended far below these red rocks. A great many years ago the late Lord Dartmouth consulted him about a coal-pit which he was sinking through the lower, or Permian, red sandstone, on the Birmingham side of the great coal-field of Dudley. All the miners thought that it would be necessarily a complete failure; but he urged his lordship to proceed. The result was, when a depth of 600 feet was pierced (little more than half the depth of the shaft at Hucknall), there was obtained the whole of that ten-yard seam which had been thrown up to the surface in the Dudley neighbourhood, but which remained intact under the red sandstone, its natural covering. In the year 1841 he was travelling in Russia, and he was requested by the Emperor Nicholas to explore that empire, and to report on the probability of finding coal. He did so, and his report to the Czar was:—"Sire, to find coal in the north of Russia is a physical impossibility." He thought it a bold thing to say to the Emperor, who had been informed by great naturalists of this and former times that, if they were to sink deep in certain portions of his Majesty's northern dominions they would find coal. The Emperor, instead of being offended, said:—"I am delighted to find a man who will tell me the truth, for I seldom hear it." He was happy to tell them that at Mansfield they were in exactly the reverse of this position, for

immediately under them there lay a great tangible coal-field, and that, from what he had seen that morning, instead of its thinning, it was thickening as it approached the superjacent formations, indicating in the coming time a most extensive, productive, and remunerative coal-field. Sir Roderick concluded by congratulating the members of the Institute upon having the united support of all classes in the town and neighbourhood; and he augured that, so long as the objects of such associations were so well patronized and encouraged, the Mechanics' Institutions of England would continue to flourish.

BISCHOFF ON THE EXTRACTION OF A DOVE'S CEREBRUM.

IN May last Herr Bischoff communicated to the Mathematico-physical Section of the Academy of Sciences at Munich some observations on a dove from which the hemispheres of the cerebrum had been removed. The dove, which had survived the mutilation twenty-two months, was exhibited on the reading of the paper. The following are the principal points of Herr Bischoff's communication:—After the operation the bird remained for some time apparently stunned and perfectly apathetic, but gradually recovered as the wound caused by the removal of the top of the skull healed, and at last reached the condition in which it was exhibited. This condition was described as follows:—The animal is perfectly lively, moves about freely in its cage, and not only flies round the room when compelled, reaching any point quickly and certainly, but often leaves its cage apparently without any external inducement, and flies up, seemingly of its own free will, to proceed from one place to another. It sees perfectly well; the eyes are also perfectly bright, and move in a lively manner. It is also undoubtedly capable of hearing, as it perceives a noise even when the object which causes it is not visible; it can also taste, as was proved by the evidently unpleasant sensation caused by smearing its tongue with tincture of colocyth. It is more difficult to judge of the smell; asafetida and oil of anise produced apparently no effect. The dove can be excited to rage; when it attempts to peck, cooes, moves its head and body as fighting doves do, and raises its feathers. But its must by no means be concluded that these positive facts show that no change had taken place. More accurate observation showed a whole series of most remarkable and important negative facts. From the time of the operation, the bird lost the power of feeding itself, and its seed and water were obliged to be put into its bill. If food was placed before it, it pecked at it, but only in the same way as it pecked at almost everything; it never occurred to it to hold the food tight and swallow it. The dove had evidently no idea of the nature, shape, and use of objects which it could clearly see; and hence it did not know how to make use of them even to satisfy its necessities. At first this perfect indecision evidently existed as regards the movements of the animal. If an object was placed in the way it stumbled against it, although it could clearly be perceived that it saw it. It went quite thoughtlessly to the edge of a table, and only flew when it was in the act of falling. It afterwards improved in these respects, and moved with more certainty. It was evident that the dove had no fear, because it had no conception of the object approaching it. It made no difference between persons who were constantly about it and fed it and complete strangers. It pecked about with a little dog and cat just as carelessly as with other doves, although other doves were in the highest degree frightened at them. The dove slept, or at least sat quite quiet, with its head under its wing, the whole night, and sometimes part of the day. It started up when a sudden noise was made. It follows from the foregoing, that, although this dove had the use of all its senses, all conception and ideas which are excited and awakened by these senses had disappeared. The animal had become a perfect, organized machine, which reacted definitively on every external influence, but without manifesting any consciousness of its relation to these effects. It is, perhaps, most difficult of all to say whether the animal still possessed a will. It moved and flew, it is true, without any special external influence; but who can tell with certainty how far these movements, and even those seemingly indicating rage, are not, after all, merely reflex actions? On the whole, this case confirms the results of Flourens's celebrated experiment, that the cerebrum is the organ of thought, of conception, idea, judgment, and apparently, also, will; but they also show that all merely organic functions, and even sensations,

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can go on perfectly without it. A few days after the reading of the paper the dove was killed and dissected. On the removal of the skin, a spot was seen on the top of the skull about six mm. in diameter where the skull was not bony, but closed by a transparent vascular membrane. The rest of the roof of the skull showed no mark, with the exception of the annular place where the piece of bone was taken away during the operation. From this periphery there was a concentric growth of bony substance, which had closed up the skull again, with the exception of the hole of six mm. in diameter referred to. It was thus evident that the old roof of the skull, which had been replaced after the operation, when the wound was closed, had not grown on again, but been absorbed, and new bony substance formed instead of it, as the remainder of the bony mass of the skull was found to be smooth and even. The whole skull, with the brain, was then cut through vertically, in the sagittal plane, when it became evident that the whole of the hemispheres of the cerebrum had been excised, with the exception, as it seemed, of a thin, inferior layer of the anterior extremities, from which the olfactory nerves proceed. In their place was found a cavity filled with liquid, but which was not of the same size as the lost hemispheres, as the newly-formed roof was evidently less arched than the old one, and the anterior part of the inferior "worm" of the cerebellum had pressed forward into the empty space. A portion of the thalami optici was removed during the operation, although the lower part of them, from which the optic nerves proceed, as well as the optic nerves themselves, were uninjured. The corpora quadrigemina, pineal gland and hypophysis, pons, as well as the medulla oblongata, were unchanged. All the cerebral nerves were also uninjured.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY will commence a course of twenty-four lectures on the "Structure and Classification of the Mammalia," at the College of Surgeons, on Tuesday next, at 4 p.m. They will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday till completed. We are the more glad to be enabled to make this announcement, as the lectures are, of course, free, and the desire of the college authorities to make them extensively useful is well known.

We have received an ephemeris and elements of the minor planet 79, which has been named "Euryome." We will give them next week.

THE question of spontaneous generation, which, as we have informed our readers, has been for so long and latterly so keenly debated at the Academy of Sciences, is now put into a train for settlement as far as this is possible. M. Pasteur on the one hand, and M. Pouchet on the other, have agreed to repeat their experiments before a committee of the Academy, and to take its interpretation of the results as final. The following members of the Academy constitute the committee:—MM. Flourens, Dumas, Brogniart, Milne-Edwards, and Balard.

At a recent meeting, the 432nd, of the Geographical Society of Berlin, M. Barth, the president, referred to Captain Speke's lately published journal of the discovery of the source of the Nile, in order to declare his opinion that the stream which Speke found flowing out of the Lake Nyanza is unquestionably the main stream (*der wirkliche Hauptarm*) of the Upper Nile.

We are glad to be able to announce that this year the Lalande prize of the French Academy has been awarded to M. Chacornac, for his observations of the minor planets. It will be in the recollection of our readers that last year the celebrated American optician, Alvan Clark, carried it off for his famous 18½-inch object-glass, and discoveries made therewith. The four small planets Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta were discovered in the first seven years of this century. Thirty-eight years later (in 1845) M. Hencke discovered Astrea. A year and a half afterwards he discovered the small planet Hebe. This double discovery at once drew the attention of astronomers to the asteroids. Since that epoch, each year has enriched science with new planets. Several savans have entertained the idea of constructing maps more comprehensive than those of the Academy of Berlin—the only ones in use. Among those who were occupied with this species of work, we may mention that worthy veteran of science, M. Valz. He undertook the construction of celestial maps, and was ably seconded in his projects by M. Chacornac, who was attached as assistant to the Observatory of Marseilles. M. Chacornac showed

great activity in the exploration of the heavens, and in the collection of an immense quantity of materials, likely to conduce, later, to the preparation of new celestial maps. He came in 1854 to continue his work at the University of Paris. Several numbers of his ecliptic atlas have been published from 1855 to 1863 by this large establishment. The exactness of these maps has been established by astronomers who have used them in observations on the small planets; and, in respect of their execution, they leave nothing to desire. The sixth instalment, which was presented to the Academy on 9th February, 1863, includes more than 12,000 stars. Whilst M. Chacornac was constructing his maps, he discovered seven small planets, and in April 1863 he made known to the Academy the curious phenomenon of a variable nebula in the constellation of Taurus. We thus see that M. Chacornac has well earned his reward. We trust to hear soon, as the annual meeting of our own Astronomical Society is approaching, that English work is not behind-hand, and that we have another medallist to welcome.

DR. GERLING, Professor of Mathematics and Physics at the University of Marburg, and Director of the Observatory at that place, died on the 15th inst., aged seventy-six. Those who knew him will not soon forget the pleasant evenings passed at the "Sternwarte" in the kindly old man's society.

THE *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* announces the death of M. Hervé de la Prevostaye, whose loss will be much felt by the scientific world. He held for some years the post of Inspector of the Academy of Paris.

AMONG the original papers of great value which have been recently communicated to the *Centralblatt für die Medicinischen Wissenschaften* we may mention: "Memoirs on a New Method of Preparing Haemata Crystalline," by Kühne; "On the Caniculi of the Glands of the Kidneys," by Schweiger Seidel; "On Psorospermiaecysts in Muscles," by Waldeyer.

THE Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions is doing good work, and under the presidency of Mr. Fairbairn is bringing the resources of science to bear upon the saving of life in this particular. The following extracts from the "Chief Engineer's Monthly Report" last received will speak for themselves:—"During the past month there have been examined 238 engines and 381 boilers. Of the latter, 17 have been examined specially, 9 internally, 55 thoroughly, and 300 externally, in addition to which 1 of these boilers has been tested by hydraulic pressure. The following defects have been found in the boilers examined:—Fracture, 10 (1 dangerous); corrosion, 25 (5 dangerous); safety-valves out of order, 1; water-gauges ditto, 30 (3 dangerous); pressure-gauges ditto, 5; feed apparatus ditto, 2; blow-out apparatus ditto, 15 (1 dangerous); fusible plugs ditto, 3; furnaces out of shape, 12 (3 dangerous); over-pressure, 3 (1 dangerous). Total, 106 (14 dangerous). Boilers without glass water-gauges, 3; without pressure-gauges, 45; without blow-out apparatus, 48; without back pressure-valves, 72."

"TABULAR STATEMENT OF EXPLOSIONS
FROM OCTOBER 24TH, 1863, TO NOV. 20TH, 1863, INCLUSIVE."

Progressive No. for 1863.	Date.	General Description of Boiler.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total.
38	Oct. 26	Cylindrical Egg-ended. Externally-fired.	1	0	1
39	Nov. 3	Ordinary Double-flue, or "Lancashire." Internally-fired.	1	4	5
40	Nov. 11	Marine	2	7	9
41	Nov. 12	Ordinary Single-flue, or "Cornish." Internally-fired.	2	0	2
42	Nov. 13	Ordinary Single-flue, or "Cornish." Internally-fired.	4	3	7
43	Nov. 18	Details not yet ascertained.	1	4	5
Total . . .			11	18	29

M. BECHI, Professor of Chemistry at the Institut Technique of Florence, has communicated to the *Répertoire de Chimie Appliquée* the results of some researches on the action of light on vegetation. The plants submitted to experiment were individuals of the bean tribe (*Vicia faba*), which were growing in a soil of good quality, some being exposed to direct light and others receiving only a very feeble diffused light. The following analyses show the components of each:—

Exposed to direct light.

Water	83.84
Ash	1.99
Nitrogen	0.57
Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen	13.60
100.00	

The composition of the ash was:—

Matters soluble in water	1.18
" insoluble "	0.81

Exposed to diffused light.

Water	94.78
Ash	0.48
Nitrogen	0.19
Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen	4.95
100.00	

The composition of the ash was:—

Matters soluble in water	0.324
" insoluble "	0.156

Several conclusions may be drawn from these experiments. It is a well-known fact that the crops are much poorer on fields exposed to the north and on those in the neighbourhood of dense foliage, which deprives them of light. It may also be remarked that plants grown in sheltered situations contain much less alimentary matter than those which have been exposed to the full effect of the sun's rays. It is owing to this that grass grown in a meadow in which there are many trees is much less nourishing than that grown in a more open situation.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BONE-CAVE AT GIBRALTAR.

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—It may be in the recollection of some of your readers that, in the course of the last year, an extensive cavern, containing various remains of man and animals, had been discovered in the Rock of Gibraltar. Even from the very brief intimation first given of this discovery, it appeared to be one of great interest and importance; and this has been amply confirmed by the partial investigation which the contents of the cavern have since undergone.

As many inquiries by those interested in such subjects continue to be made as to the extent to which the exploration and examination of the cavern and its contents have been carried, and as to the general nature of the latter, you will perhaps allow me space to state, as briefly as may be, a few particulars concerning them. And this is perhaps the more desirable as it will be some time yet before the investigation will be so far completed as to allow of the results being laid fully before the scientific world.

In the early part of last year Sir Charles Lyell was informed by Sir W. Codrington that an extensive cavern, containing human and other bones, together with numerous remains of human art, had been discovered on the occasion of an excavation being made for the foundation of certain additions to the Military Prison on "Windmill Hill," Gibraltar.

In compliance with Sir Charles Lyell's request, the remains in question, or a very large part of them, were forwarded to this country for examination, which has since been conducted by Dr. Falconer and myself at the Royal College of Surgeons.

The discovery of the cavern was made by Mr. Brome, the governor of the prison, who has since pursued its exploration with the greatest zeal and perseverance, under considerable difficulties and some discouragement from the strange apathy and indifference of many who, it might have been supposed, would have been foremost in appreciating the importance of Mr. Brome's discovery, and in aiding him by their co-operation in every possible way. Fortunately, Mr. Brome has been well aided by the enlightened support of Sir W. Codrington, who has himself at any rate shown a due sense of the value of this most important contribution to the antrology of the Mediterranean region.

The specimens—admirably arranged, packed, and labelled by Mr. Brome—were accompanied with a full and lucid account of the cavern itself, and of the circumstances attending its discovery and exploration, together with a complete and well-drawn plan, to scale, of the excavations made up to that time, and which afford a very clear idea of the nature of the place.

The Military Prison of Gibraltar is built on a plateau elevated about 400 feet above the sea, and forming the higher of two tolerably level terraces rising like steps from Europa Point. From the Windmill Hill Flats, southwards, the limestone strata, according to Mr. Smith of Jordan Hill, in his excellent account of the geology of Gibraltar, dip to the east, whilst in the more elevated part of the rock to the north they dip to the west. The situation of the prison, therefore, close upon a sort of anticlinal axis, may perhaps be considered as one in which extensive vertical fissures were very likely to met with.

The cavern in question appears to be a cavity of this kind. It was discovered under the circumstances before adverted to, on the 23rd April, 1862. On removing the earth from the space in which it was proposed to construct a large water-tank, when from two to four feet had been removed, an irregular surface of compact limestone presented itself, in which the only visible breach was an open vertical fissure about six feet long and five inches wide, between two large blocks of limestone. It was requisite to blast out the solid rock to a depth of fourteen feet for the proposed tank; and, in doing this, at a depth of nine feet from the original surface, a few bones were found in some dark-coloured mould in the bottom of a small fissure. These bones, which were mostly fractured, were, unfortunately, pronounced by a medical officer to whom they were first shown to be "beef bones;" and consequently they were ignominiously consigned, with few exceptions, to the dust-hole. Those, however, which Mr. Brome was more correctly led to regard as curious, and was induced to retain, were again submitted to Assistant-Surgeon Lodge, who at once pronounced them to be "human remains." Mr. Brome, having a suspicion that the vertical fissure first observed was connected either with a larger one below, or with a cavern, continued to watch the excavations with considerable interest, until the workmen (prisoners) came upon a rock which had evidently once formed part of a cave, being covered with the remains of stalactites and conglomerates; and near the spot were found a boar's tusk and some fragments of pottery, together with land and marine shells, &c.

His zeal being thus stimulated and rewarded, Mr. Brome took the utmost care to collect and register the position, so far as was possible, of any further relics. Judicious explorations soon led to the discovery of passages going in different directions from this cavern, or "upper cave." The main passage, which was discovered when an opening had been made in the stalagmitic floor in one part of the cave, was found to descend, almost vertically, and had been traced when the plan was drawn, to a depth of about 200 feet, passing through one or two extensive cavernous hollows. A passage, however, has since been traced in the same vertical direction in continuation of this to a depth of nearly 400 feet. The upper cave appears to have had a succession of stalagmitic floors, at short distances apart; and beneath and between these floors the space was occupied by a reddish earth and abundance of osseous breccia, and bones encrusted in stalagmite, &c. It would appear, however, from what we at present know, that the human remains, and other bones associated with them, are, with trifling exceptions, which will doubtless admit of explanation, all found above the stalagmite, and to be thus distinctly separated from those of the more ancient animals whose remains have been found so abundantly below them. There are also other reasons, which will be stated elsewhere, for coming to the same conclusion that the two belong to widely different epochs.

The human bones, most of which are broken in many fragments, belong to upwards of thirty individuals of all ages and of both sexes. Amongst them are twelve or thirteen lower jaws; from which it may be gathered, with some probability, that they belonged to individuals of two distinct types or races, one of which appears closely to have resembled that to which the celebrated owner of the Moulin-Quignon jaw belonged, and with which we are justified in associating that of Mesnières, and to the same type several other jaw-bones since found in various places may also be referred. Some of the other bones, as those of the leg and thigh, also present peculiarities well worthy of attention, and which will be more particularly described in a short time at the Ethnological Society. Unfortunately, although about 120 fragments of crania have been forwarded, I have not found it possible to build up out of them more than about one half of a single skull; but this is enough to convey a tolerably faithful idea, of one of the cranial forms we may expect to meet with, corresponding to the undoubtedly two types of lower jaw and perhaps of other bones, &c. Further additions to the collection are daily expected from Mr. Brome, when, it is to be hoped, some additional samples of the cranial forms will be attainable.

Associated with the human bones are those of various animals, for the most part of ruminants or of the pig, and together with them are traces of a large porpoise and numerous bones of fish, amongst which may be distinguished the tunny. There are also numerous marine shells, but all apparently of edible species, as the oyster, whelk, mussel, cockle, limpet, &c. One only among the

bones—the cannon-bone of an ox—presents any decided mark of human agency; but on this are several perfectly distinct incisions, evidently made by chopping blows from a very sharp metallic weapon. Many of the human and associated bones have been gnawed, perhaps at a very remote period, by a rodent having teeth the size of the rat, but which was probably, as in other cases, the water-vole. But this has not yet been fully made out.

The works of art found with these bones consist of a bronze fish-hook; a few implements of bone; some of polished, or rather smooth stone, in character like those found in the Swiss lake-dwellings; numerous articles of pottery, some quite perfect, but mostly broken into small fragments, which can sometimes be pieced together, though evidently disjoined very long ago. The pottery is of various ages and styles. Some is very coarse and rude, betokening a period when the use of the potter's wheel was unknown, whilst some is of a substance and fashion not unworthy of modern ceramic art. Numerous portions of charcoal were also found.

The sub-stalagmitic remains are even of still greater interest than the above; and, in the able hands of Dr. Falconer, they will doubtless constitute one of the most valuable contributions ever made to post-pliocene palæontology, and especially so with reference to the ancient connexion between the South European and North African faunas. To indicate the interesting nature of these remains, I may mention that they include those of two species of rhinoceros, one closely resembling, if not identical with, *R. etruscus*, a hyena, a leopard, or other large feline animal of the same size—two species of stag, a horse or ass, &c. None of these have as yet presented any trace of human agency, nor have any of them been gnawed. Though some are broken and crushed, none appear to have been at all water-worn; and there is reason to believe that some among them at any rate were lodged where they were found whilst still connected together by the soft parts.

From this very brief account it will be obvious that Mr. Brome's discovery is one of the greatest interest and importance, and that, in extent and, above all, in the value of its contents, his cave far exceeds its long famous rival of St. Michael, in which but very few animal remains of any kind have been found, and those probably of quite a recent period.—Yours obediently,

GEO. BUSK.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.
PARIS.

Academie des Sciences, Jan. 8.—THE following papers were read:—Pasteur—"On Wines (continued)." Babinet—"On the Solar Parallax deduced by M. Hansen from the Lunar Theory." Damour—"On the Density of Zircon." Matteucci—"On the Treatment of Tetanus by Electricity." Ramon de la Sagra—"New Statistics concerning the Island of Cuba." Dupré—"On the Value of Attraction at Contact, the Equivalent of Chemical Work due to an Elevation of Temperature, the Law of Specific Heat of Simple or Compound Bodies, and the Second Vaporization of Bodies." Foltz—"On the Homology of the Pelvic and Thoracic Members in Men." Angelon—"On Marriages of Consanguinity." Duchenne—"Clinical Observations, on the Pathological state of the Great Sympathetic in Locomotive Progressive Ataxy." Brasseur—"Upon Spontaneous Generation." Pisani—"Analysis of an Aerolite which fell, on December 7, 1863, at Tourinnes-la-Grosse, near Louvain." Alexeyeff and Beilstein—"On the Preparation of Zinc Ethyl; Synthesis of Propylene." Maumené—"On the Purification of Oxalic Acid." M. Le Clerc announced a pamphlet by M. Rodrigues-Barrant, "Upon the Efficacy of Belladonna in the Treatment of Cholera." M. Boussingault presented, in the name of the section of Rural Economy, the following list of candidates for the place of correspondent, vacant by the decease of M. Renault:—1st. M. Parade; 2nd. MM. Corenwinder, Henri Mares.

Societe Chimique, Nov. 27, 1863.—TERRELL—"Experiments on Paper as a Non-conductor of Heat." M. Debray mentioned that he had obtained a well-crystallized phosphate of chromium containing twelve equivalents of water. M. Laveine called attention to the researches of Rammelsberg on this subject. M. Friedel gave an account of an investigation made by M. Michaelson "On the Composition of Amphibole," also a paper entitled "Additional Facts on the Decomposition of the Ethers." M. Fordos exhibited some specimens of birch-wood coloured green. He remarked that

this wood contained the same colouring matter as is found in the oak.

The following papers have been received by the Society:—Giovanni Campani—"On the Production of Urea during the Spontaneous Decomposition of Aqueous Hydrocyanic Acid." Corenwinder—"Chemical Researches on Vegetation" (second memoir). Dehérain—"Contributions to the History of Chemistry: the Discovery of Chlorine;" "On the Application of Plaster to Arable Land."

Dec. 11, 1863.—MM. Manier, Wintreber, Bourgoin, and Fischer were elected Resident Members, and MM. Beckers, Belhommet, E. Risler, and Giovanni Campani were elected Non-Resident Members of the Society.—M. Deville gave the results of some experiments undertaken by him in conjunction with M. Troost "On the Porosity of Cast Steel," which is capable of being traversed by hydrogen when at a high temperature. He cited several cases in which gas is absorbed by heated bodies, and given out by them again on cooling. M. Bouis called attention to some analogous phenomena confirming the results obtained by Deville and Troost.

M. Friedel laid before the Society an account of a research made by M. de Luynes "On the Reduction of Erythrite by Hydriodic Acid." M. Grimaux read a paper, "On the Production of Naphthalic Acid during the Dry Distillation of Sulpho-Naphthalic and Disulpho-Naphthalic Acids."

BRUSSELS.

Academie des Sciences de Belgique, Jan. 9.—THE following memoirs and letters were read:—Prof. Bernardin—"Results of Observations on the Periodical Phenomena of the Animal Kingdom made in the year 1863." M. Leclercq of Liège—"Meteorological observations made during 1863." Marquis de Caligny—"A new edition of his memoir on the Motion of Waves." Dupont—"On the Black Marble of Bachant (Hainault)." Perrey—"The Earthquakes of 1862." Thielens—"Remarks on the Aerolites which fell in Brabant on the 7th of December, 1863." M. Van Beneden read a report from M. Edouard Dupont "On a proposed Palæontological Exploration of the Caves of Belgium." The following communications were then read:—Quetelet—"On the Mortality of Infants." Hansteen—"Results of Magnetic Observations made at Christiania during the last four years;" "Theory of Shooting Stars." Haidinger—"On the Aerolite which recently fell at Tirlmont." Secchi—"On the probable Height of the Atmosphere." De Selys-Longchamps—"On a specimen of the Heteroclyte Grouse, *Syrhaptes heteroclytus* (*Tetrao paradoxus* Pallas), seen in Belgium." Gloesener—"On some Improvements in Chronographic Apparatus."

VIENNA.

K. K. Academie des Wissenschaften, Jan. 7.—*Philosophico-Historical Section*.—DR. FRIEDRICH MÜLLER presented "Contributions to our Knowledge of the Modern Persian Dialects. I. Mázenderanian Dialect." In this thesis the author gives the commencement of his researches on the modern Persian dialects and the language of the Kurds. A review of the most important phonetic peculiarities of this remarkable dialect is given, chiefly according to the texts published at St. Petersburg by Von Dorn and Mirza Schaffi, and with special reference to the written language and the related ancient and modern idioms. A full account of the etymology of the dialect was added. The Section decided to publish a collection of the Austrian Weisthümer (Panttheidinge), and nominated a publishing committee, consisting of Herren von Karajan, von Meiller, Miklosich, Pfeiffer, and Liegel.—Jan. 13. The curators of the Savigny foundation reported the amount of interest to be placed at the disposal of the Academy. Freiherr Ottokar von Schlechta Wssehrd (Cor. Mem.) presented a paper, entitled "Episodes from the Modern History of Persia, chiefly derived from Native Sources. I. Six Pretenders."

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal Society, Jan. 14. Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—THE following papers were read:—"On the Magnetic Variations observed at Greenwich:" Professor Wolf of Zürich. We refer to this paper elsewhere. "Examination of *Rubia munjista*, the East-Indian Madder, or Munjeet of Commerce:" John Stenhouse, LL.D., F.R.S.—The author in this paper confines himself to briefly noticing some observations which he has lately made on this substance. He has found the formula of munjistine crystallized out of spirits and dried at 100°

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C., to be $C_{16}H_6O_6$; and a comparison of the formula of alizarine, purpurine, and munjistine—

Alizarine $C_{20}H_6O_6$,
 Purpurine $C_{12}H_6O_6$,
 Munjistine $C_{16}H_6O_6$.

—indicates the very close relationship between these three substances, the only true colouring principles of the different species of madder with which we are acquainted. The garancine from munjeet has about half the tinctorial power of the garancine made from the best madder—viz., Naples roots. These, however, yield about 30 to 33 per cent. of garancine, while munjeet yields from 52 to 55 per cent. The actual amount of colouring matter in munjeet and the best madder are very nearly the same; but the inferiority of munjeet as a dye-stuff results mainly from its containing only the comparatively feeble colouring matters purpurine and munjistine. The latter, in large quantity, is positively injurious; so much is this the case that, when the greater part of the munjistine is removed from munjeet garancine by boiling water, it yields much richer shades with alumina mordants. When purpurine is dissolved in dilute ammonia, and exposed to the air for about a month in a warm place, ammonia and water being added from time to time as they evaporate, the purpurine disappears, whilst a new colouring matter is formed, which dyes unmordanted silk and wool of a fine rose-colour, but is incapable of dyeing vegetable fabrics mordanted with alumina. This new substance, which, from its mode of formation and physical properties, is so analogous to orceine, the author calls *purpureine*. When pure, it forms fine long needles of a deep crimson colour, insoluble in dilute acids, slightly soluble in pure water, and very soluble in alcohol and in water rendered slightly alkaline. The spectrum is the same in character as that of purpurine, but different in position, the bands of absorption being severally nearer to the red end.

Nitropurpurine.—When purpurine is dissolved in a small quantity of nitric acid, specific gravity about 1.35, and heated to $100^{\circ}C$, it gives off red fumes; and, on being allowed to cool, a substance separates in fine scarlet prisms somewhat like chromate of silver, only of a brighter colour. It is quite insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in spirit; it is, however, soluble in strong nitric acid. When heated, it deflagrates. From this circumstance, and considering its mode of formation, it is evidently a nitro-substitution compound. It has been named nitropurpurine.

The author deals lastly with the action of bromine on alizarine.

January 21.—Major-General Sabine in the chair. The papers read were:—"Dissection of the Pneumogastric and Sympathetic Nerves in an Acephalous Fœtus," R. J. Lee. "On the Conditions, Extent, and Realisation of a Perfect Musical Scale in Instruments with fixed Tones," A. J. Ellis.

Linnean Society, Jan. 21. George Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair. Captain G. E. Bulger, Julius Haast, Esq., W. R. Hughes, Esq., William Jameson, M.D., T. C. Jerdon, Esq., Osbert Salvin, Esq., James Smith, Esq., and W. J. H. Spink, Esq., were elected Fellows.

A resolution, expressive of the profound regret with which the Society had received the announcement of the death of Dr. Francis Booth, who had been nearly forty-five years a Fellow, and whose name, while filling successively the offices of secretary, treasurer, and vice-president, had been intimately associated with the progress of the Society, was moved by Mr. Bennett, V.P., seconded by Dr. Hooker, V.P., and carried unanimously.

The following papers were read:—1. "On *Cygnus Passmorei*, a new American Swan," by the Rev. William Hinecks, Prof. Nat. Hist., University College, Toronto. 2. "On *Nausitora*, a new genus of *Teredinina*," by E. Percival Wright, M.D. 3. "On *Dicellura*, a new genus of Insects, belonging to the *Stirpus Thysanura*, in the order *Neuroptera*," by Mr. A. H. Haliday. 4. "Description of a new species of *Annelide*, belonging to the family *Amphinomidae*," by Wm. Baird, M.D. 5. "The Bryologia of the Survey of the 49th Parallel of N. Latitude," by Mr. Wm. Mitten.

Royal Geographical Society, Jan. 11. Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair.—The first paper read was "On the Non-Auriferous Character of the Rocks of West Australia." By E. C. Hargreaves. From a Despatch of his Excellency Sir George Bowen, Governor of Queensland, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and communicated by the Colonial Office.—Mr. Hargreaves, who first practically opened out the gold mines of Australia, having been sent

to examine West Australia, with the view of determining if, as had been loosely asserted, it would prove to be auriferous, has, after various excursions into the interior, reported that, although rich in iron and copper ores, its rocks, so different from those of New South Wales and Victoria, render it essentially a non-auriferous region. Relying upon the absence of those rocks which Sir Roderick Murchison (to whom he refers) had cited as the only true *matrices* of gold in vein-stones, he shows that the statement that that geologist had ever suggested that West Australia would be found to be a gold-producing country was entirely unfounded.

The President said Mr. Hargreaves was the first practical explorer of the gold mines of Australia. He had been sent out by Government to see if Western Australia would prove auriferous. He had stated what was certainly a fact, that he (the President) never had the remotest idea of suggesting that Western Australia would prove auriferous; on the contrary, he knew very well from what had been previously said of the structure of these rocks, and from the fossils and organic remains which had been brought before them by Mr. Frank Gregory, who had explored the country, that there were none of those ancient slaty rocks in that region with quartz veins in them in which gold could be discovered. He had great pleasure in informing them that Mr. Selwyn, the geological surveyor of the rich auriferous colony of Victoria, was present, a gentleman who had contributed more to the real advancement of their knowledge as to what was probable to be contained in a gold colony than any other individual; and he therefore hoped that Mr. Selwyn would state what he knew of the probability or improbability of gold being found in Western Australia.

Mr. Selwyn quite agreed with Mr. Hargreaves that there were no indications there of auriferous country, unless we took granitic rocks as being indications. The rocks about Albany were entirely granitic, overlaid by some of the middle and upper tertiary rocks, consisting of ferruginous grits, quartz grits, and conglomerates, and a white rock, which Mr. Hargreaves referred to as chalky rock, consisting of silicate alumina with quartz grains in it. He never found fossils in these rocks, but he had found rocks, similar in position and structure, in Victoria, resting sometimes on granite, sometimes on Silurian, and sometimes on the upper Palæozoic. All the specimens brought home by Mr. Hargreaves were entirely granitic and tertiary rocks, with a few specimens of hornblende rocks, which that gentleman spoke of as intersecting the granite. With regard to the auriferous character of these rocks, there was no doubt that these tertiary rocks, or the representatives of these tertiary rocks in Victoria, were the richest gold-bearing rocks. But, then, they had been derived from the Silurian rocks, whereas in Western Australian they had been derived almost entirely from the granitic rocks. Therefore he thought Mr. Hargreaves was right in his conclusion that in that district auriferous tracts were not likely to be found. Some of the specimens, in which Mr. Hargreaves found indications of copper, he thought were analogous to rocks of central South Australia, from Mount Searle to Mount Remarkable, in which the great copper mines of South Australia occur. He thought, however, we ought hardly to take an examination of the coast-line as a proof that the whole of Western Australia was not auriferous, because, if we looked at the enormous expanse of Western Australia, it would be seen that Mr. Hargreaves had traversed it but to a very limited extent; and it was not improbable that there might be regions in which the Silurian rocks might reappear. If we were to take the coast-line of Victoria, we might find districts fifty miles from the coast where there would be no auriferous deposits. Respecting the occurrence of gold in granite, he might mention that he had received a letter from one of his colleagues in Australia, stating that a new locality in Victoria had been discovered, at Wood's Point, in which the quartz reefs were turning out extraordinarily rich, far surpassing anything hitherto known. The Surveyor-General stated that the reefs were in granite and did not continue into the adjacent schist rocks, and were horizontal. The discovery was made by eight miners, who in eighteen months had realized between forty and fifty thousand pounds each.

The second paper read was—"The Glaciers of the Musz-Dagh Range (Trans-Indus)." By Captain H. H. Godwin-Austen, Assistant on the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.—We regret that we have not space for this paper; its principal points, however, are referred to in the discussion, which we give *in extenso*.

The President, after expressing the thanks of the Society to Captain Austen, the son of a man who had done more than any one he knew to connect physical geography with ancient geological phenomena—Mr. Godwin-Austen—remarked that they were fortunate in having a gentleman present who had visited these high regions,—that distinguished geologist and naturalist, Dr. Falconer, who was so long at the head of the Botanical Gardens of Calcutta. They would be delighted to hear from him a confirmation of the paper. The great value of the paper was that Captain Austen, as one of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, had actually fixed the delimitation of these physical features in geography. The paper might have been read before the Geological Society; and he would only call attention to one fact contained in it, that all the glaciers which the Alpine Club were in the habit of ascending were mere pigmies in comparison with these glaciers of the Himalayas. The very tributaries to these glaciers were eight or ten miles long, while the great glacier of Mustakh, to which their attention had been called, was thirty-six miles long.

Dr. Falconer, after describing the progress of the Trigonometrical Survey in India, next drew attention to the glacier system of the Himalayas. All the observers—Captain Austen, Dr. Thompson, and Jacquemont—had been of opinion that there was but one range of mountains. There was no such thing as any break of mountain-range, or any distinct mountain-chain. There were great rivers which cut them across, rivers like the Indus, the Sutlej, and some feeders of the Ganges; but, viewed in one grand aspect, they constituted a series of mountains with ravines and valleys intervening. Viewed, then, in this light, there were two great ranges which culminated to especially great altitudes, and which bounded the Indus river to the south and the north; and this being the point where the Himalayan chain attained its greatest altitude, there was found the glacial phenomena developed in the greatest grandeur and upon the greatest scale. The paper referred to that part of the range which bounded the valley of the Indus upon the north, the Karakun, or the icy range of mountains, and the other great series of them were the mountains which bounded the Indus upon the south. Although the glaciers upon the Shigar valley and upon the valley of Bialdoh, which he himself had visited, were of such surpassing grandeur and importance, as had been mentioned by Sir Roderick Murchison, it was but fair to say that upon the northern side there were glaciers which, so far as description went, were equally grand, if not grander. Those to which he should especially refer were the glaciers at the head of the Sansar river. Mr. J. A. Arrowsmith was well acquainted with the mountain-ridge to which he referred and the glaciers which arose from it. There was a river called the Chenab, and a mountain-range which stretched across between the Indus and the Chenab. The dividing ridge at this point was 18,000 feet above the level of the sea; and upon either side, but more especially upon the north, were some of the grandest glacier phenomena which were to be seen in any part of the world. There were glaciers which stretched from a very long distance, which attained enormous width, and which, until the description that had been given by Captain Austen, had been unrivalled by any glacial phenomena with which they were acquainted, except the glacial formation in the Arctic regions.

With regard to the glaciers upon the north, the Indus ran through a very flat country westward, receiving from the north three great branches; the first branch, called Shah-Yok, from the Karakorum, next the Nubra river, and also the Shigar, which was the especial object of Captain Austen's communication. Now, the Shigar valley was the third of importance of all the affluents of the Indus, and was bounded by mountains of a great elevation. Some of them which had been measured by Captain Montgomery and Captain Austen attained a very great elevation; one a height of 28,000 feet above the level of the sea. This naturally entailed a prodigious amount of condensation for the moisture of the atmosphere, and led to a very heavy fall of snow, the consequence of which was great glacial phenomena. Twenty-seven years ago he had been up to the Ormo, the extreme termination of the western branch, and from that point he got across upon the other valley by the Scoral Pass to the glacier of the Baldi river, where he saw all the phenomena which had been described by Captain Austen. Having premised thus much with regard to special details, there were one or two points which he was desirous to bring before them. One was, What were the great characteristics of the Himalayan mountains,

as well as of all tropical mountains, as compared with our European mountains? There was one characteristic of the Himalayan chain so remarkable that he should take the liberty of explaining it. He presumed that most of his audience had visited either the northern or southern part of the Alps; and those who had been in the plains of Italy, especially in the valley of the Po, were well acquainted with the vast number of lakes which jutted out from the Alps into the plain of Italy. Commencing to the east they had got the Lago di Dado, the Lago di Maggiore, the Lago di Lugano, the Lago di Como, the Lago di Zio, and the Lago di Sardo; in fact, wherever a great valley projected itself from the chain of the Alps at right angles to the strike of the chain, there they had invariably a great lake. Regarding these lakes in a general way, without reference to detailed phenomena, they found one thing which was constant about them—"they were invariably narrow, and some forty or fifty miles long, as in the case of the Maggiore, the Como, and the Sardo." The next remarkable thing about them was that they invariably radiated out at right angles to the strike of the great chain of the Alps. The Alps made a curve from the Pennine round to the Rhetian Alps. They would also observe that those lakes were fed by a great river which proceeded from a high ridge of the chain, and which was thrown forward into the plains of the valley of the Po. If in a similar way they would regard the Himalayan mountains, or any tropical range of mountains whatever, they would find that those phenomena were invariably wanting. Great rivers like the Indus, the Chenab, the Sutlej, and the Ganges, which passed through the Himalayan mountains and debouched into the plains of India, had got valleys infinitely of greater importance than the valleys either to the north or south of the Alps; but they were never connected with a lake.

The question then arose, What was the physical reason of this great difference between the tropical mountains and those of temperate Europe? Nearly thirty years ago, he was for ten or twelve years rambling about the Himalayan mountains along a stretch of 800 miles, and he used to open a map before him, and try to make out the comparative features of European and Eastern mountains. He looked to the numerous lakes to the north and south of the Alps; and he would put the map of India alongside, where the same kind of rivers were debouching into the plains, but where there was an utter absence of the lakes; and he used to puzzle himself in trying to discover a physical explanation of this difference. He was perfectly satisfied there must be some causes which were common to the two. There was the same kind of elevation above the level of the sea, the same kind of valleys, the same kind of fissures intersecting the valleys.—What then was the explanation? This he would endeavour to explain. About two years ago, as his friend Sir Roderick Murchison was aware, a paper was brought before the Geological Society of London, by Professor Ramsay, which excited a great deal of attention, and gave rise to a very animated discussion. The theory of the paper was that all lakes in all the arctic regions of the world were merely the product of glacial excavation; that is to say, that, wherever a glacier came down from a high ridge of mountains into a plain, it ploughed its way down from the solid rocks and carved out a great lake. This was the theory, or rather hypothesis, which Professor Ramsay put forward to explain the lakes which were so abundant in all the valleys upon the Po. An application of this theory was made to the different physical phenomena which were connected with the case; and it occurred to him and many others (and he believed Sir Roderick had an opinion in common with himself) that it was not adequate to explain all the phenomena; and on the occasion when it was produced, he met it with the most lively opposition in connexion with his own experience with the Himalayan mountains. The opposition which he gave to it was upon these grounds. Many of them would remember that the lakes Maggiore and Como were upon the edge of the plains of Italy; that the glaciers—say that of the Ticino, which came down into the Lago di Maggiore—came down along a steep incline, and was at last delivered into that lake, which was about forty or fifty miles long, and only three or four miles wide at its widest point. Its prolongation nearest to the Mediterranean attained a depth of about 2600 feet below the level of the sea; that is to say, it attained a depth of half-a-mile below the sea-level. Where the river escaped out of the lake it was not more than about 500 feet above the level of the sea. It was a remarkable point in the case that this glacier

should have ploughed its way down and actually dived into the bowels of the earth 2000 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and then should have again risen up along an incline at a rate of about 180 feet per mile. Without going into all the objections, he might state he believed the principal one was, that the mechanical difficulties in the case were entirely left out of sight by the supporters of that theory; and on that occasion, after very long study of the subject, he endeavoured to bring forward what occurred to him as the true explanation of the difference between the Himalayan mountains and the Alps. The difference he believed to consist in this: that, after the last upheavement of the Alps, great fissures, or basins of lakes, were left there, with rivers running into them, in the manner in which the Rhône runs into the lake of Geneva, bringing down enormous quantities of silt, which, if you give a sufficient number of ages, would have completely filled it up. But, before this was accomplished, what is called the glacial epoch commenced; that is to say, there was an enormous projection of ice and snow beyond the range that they now saw it in the Alps, out into the plains, both to the north and south of that chain; and, as the snow and ice came down, they filled up those lakes and formed a bridge, upon which the material was carried over, there being a certain measure of incline from the summit of the Alps down to the plains of Italy. When once the ice basins were filled with ice to the depth of 2500 feet, they made, as it were, a slide or incline, upon which all the solid material could be transported; and that, being carried forward by the *vis motrix* of the mass, formed the large moraine which we saw at Lake Maggiore, and also the moraine which bounded Lake Garda, where the battle of Solferino was fought. This was the condition that occurred in Europe. Precisely the same conditions occurred in the great valleys of the Himalayas, but without the same glacial phenomena. These mountains were thrown up above the level of the sea, and vast perpendicular fissures were left, forming what were at that time the basins of lakes. But in those tropical regions the ice never descended from the highest summits down into the plains of India; and, instead of being filled up by snow, which afterwards melted into water, these lake-basins were gradually silted up by enormous boulders and silt of every kind, which were transported down from the Himalayan mountains. The difference in the two cases was, that, whereas the ice filled up the lake-basins in the Alps, constituting, as it were, the conservative means by which those lakes were saved from being silted up by alluvial and other matters, in the Himalayan mountains this conservative action did not take place, and the lake-basins got filled up in the manner which they had been told. If they would look at the map of the Himalayan mountains, one of the most remarkable things they would observe on the southern side of the chain was, that there were no great lakes whatever—not one that would compare with Lake Lugano, or with any of the second or third-rate lakes in the Alps. But, if they crossed to the northern side of the chain, where the temperature was much colder during the winter, there they would find great lakes. The cold produced the same conservative action on the northern side of the Himalayas, in preventing the lakes being filled up, which it did in the Alps.

This was the main fact to call to the attention of the Society, with reference to the great difference between tropical ranges of mountains and those in Europe. The next point was one of some interest and importance. There was a material well known in commerce and arts called borax. It used only to be got from India, and it was invariably found in connexion with hot springs. Within the last twenty years, a remarkable change had taken place. Conte Landerelle, an intelligent Frenchman at Leghorn, discovered the presence of boracic acid in the plains of Italy, and, by the ingenious method which he adopted, in employing the vapour from the hot springs, with which the soil abounded, in the place of fuel, he was enabled to supply borax to the commercial world, and even to send it to Calcutta, at a lower price than it could be produced in India. Borax was found in India; and the point to which he wished to call attention was the enormous number of hot springs that there were in the Himalayas. Connected with the Himalayas, there was also a physical and vital phenomenon of still greater importance. Colebrook, the first who measured the heights of the Dhawlagheri, found on the plateau of the Himalayas, at a height of 17,000 feet above the sea-level, fossil bones, which were brought down and exported as charms into India, to which the natives attributed a supernatural

origin, and called them "lightning and thunder stones." At the present time, during nine months of the year, the climate differed in no respect from that in Melville Island, and in the whole of the district there was not a single tree or shrub that grew, except a little willow about nine inches high. The grasses which grew there were limited in number, and the fodder, in the shape of dicotyledonous plants, was equally scarce. Yet, notwithstanding this scantiness of vegetation, large fossils were found of the rhinoceros, the horse, the buffalo, the antelope, and of several carnivorous animals; the whole of these involving the condition that, at no very remote period of time, the Himalayan mountains, at an elevation of three miles above the level of the sea, where we had now got the climate of the Arctic regions, had then such a climate as enabled the rhinoceros and several tropical fauna to exist. It would occupy too much time to explain this complex phenomenon. He would briefly state that the only explanation which philosophy could suggest was that, within a very modern period—a period closely trenching upon the time when man made his appearance upon the face of the earth—the Himalayas had been thrown up into the sky to a height closely approaching 8000 or 10,000 feet.

Mr. Godwin-Austen, having been called upon by the Chairman, said, whilst the Paper was written, his own son had gone to other districts. The survey was now being carried on from the Kara-Korum Passes into Thibet, and the work of last year had been carried round a remarkable lake. The district was the most remarkable of any that he had yet seen in the great Himalayan range. It was out of the British dominions; and the survey was being carried out by the Government of India solely in the interests of geographical science and knowledge. He did not know whether the audience had any conception of the enormous dimensions of the Himalayan glacier system. It would enable them to form some idea of the magnitude of these glaciers if they were to take Hampstead and Highgate as high mountains; the glacier would extend as far south as Tunbridge in one direction, and as far as Cambridge in the other. Or, if they were to take the case of Neufchâtel, they might go across the Oberland as far as Ivrea, and yet be within the limits of the glacier system of the Himalaya.

Zoological Society, Jan. 12. Dr. J. E. Gray in the chair.—A COMMUNICATION was read from Mr. J. H. Gurney containing a list of birds collected by Mr. Andersson during his recent journey in Damara Land.

Mr. Buckland exhibited and made remarks on some specimens of oysters from Prince Edward's Island, alluding especially to the probable advantage of introducing the American species *Ostrea Virginica* into this country.

Dr. P. L. Selater read a list of a small collection of birds from Huaheine, one of the Society's Islands. The specimens in question had been procured for Mr. J. H. Gurney by Mr. James H. Wodehouse, H.B.M. Consul at Raiatea.

Dr. J. E. Gray read a notice of a new species of squirrel from Natal, proposed to be called *Sciurus ornatus*; also some notes on certain species of tortoises from the Asiatic Islands, procured by Dr. P. Bleeker, among which was one which appeared to be the type of a new genus of these reptiles.

Mr. Leadbeater exhibited a young specimen of Owen's Apteryx (*Apteryx Owenii*) from New Zealand.

Mr. Henry J. B. Hancock gave notice of his intention to try some experiments on the supposed electricity of *Octopus* in the Society's Gardens.

Society of Arts, Jan. 20. William Hawes, Esq., Chairman of Council, in the chair.—THE paper read was "On the Injurious Effects of Smoke on Building-Stones and on Vegetation," by Dr. Voelcker.—The author began by pointing out how extensive was the evil of which he proposed to treat, and how great were the difficulties with which the subject was surrounded. He observed that building-stones in general might be divided into two classes:—1. Stones which, like granite, porphyries, and most sandstones, are not easily acted upon by acids; 2. Stones which, like lime-stones, dolomites, and some kinds of calcareous sandstones, are composed of materials that are attacked by acids with facility. Building-stones belonging to the second class were much more liable to suffer injury by atmospheric agencies than those belonging to the first; and as, moreover, these were principally employed for ornamental buildings, the investigation of the causes

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which lead to their decay possessed a special interest. The author's statements tended to show that many calcareous building-stones rapidly decay because they are too porous and absorbent, and therefore not of a sufficiently good structural composition to withstand the mechanical effect produced by the expansive force of water. The great enemy to all such stones, and the most important cause of their decay, was damp. In such decaying or decayed porous stones the amount of nitrate of lime was too insignificant to attach to it any material influence in producing the exfoliation on limestone buildings. The normal constituents of the air, except moisture, did not appear to exercise any very marked chemical effect upon calcareous building-stones. The destruction of the ornamental work of buildings executed in Bath, Caen, or a similar calcareous building-stone was caused by the formation of crystallized sulphate of lime on the surface; for he had found that the crusts on limestones, covered with soot, consisted principally of this salt, mixed with the constituents of ordinary house-coal soot, and more or less undecomposed carbonate of lime. This work of destruction was chiefly caused through the agency of smoke; and the author pointed out that the active agent of black smoke was sulphate of ammonia—a salt which in the presence of moisture transforms carbonate of lime into crystallized sulphate of lime (the preponderating constituent of the incrustation of calcareous building-stones), and into volatile carbonate of ammonia, which escapes. In conclusion, he directed attention to the injury which a smoky atmosphere does to vegetation, and pointed out sulphurous acid as the cause of this injury. The paper was discussed by several gentlemen, amongst whom were Messrs. C. H. Smith, G. F. Wilson, F.R.S., F. A. Abel, F.R.S., Dr. Bachhoffner, and others.

Institution of Civil Engineers, Jan. 12. J. R. McClean, Esq., President, in the chair.—THE President delivered an address on taking the chair for the first time since his election. The paper read was "On the Closing of Reclamation Banks," by Mr. J. M. Heppel, M. Inst. C.E.—The chief objects of the paper were to bring clearly into view the circumstances which determine the velocities of influx and efflux, and consequent scour, attendant on the closing of embankments for reclaiming land from the sea, or a tide-way, and constituting the chief difficulty to be overcome in executing such works. It was shown how, by an easy geometrical process, curves might be constructed which would indicate correctly the difference of the levels of the exterior and interior water surfaces, at any given interval of time from low water; the data for their construction being the rise of the external tide water, the areas of the interior surface at the several successive levels, and the width of opening through which the flux and reflux took place. It was contended that, in most cases, it would be better and a safer practice to determine in the first instance, by such means, the requisite width for the final closing place, and to construct it in such a way as to ensure its capability of resisting the scour to which it would become exposed, than to leave the closing arrangements till the banks had already advanced so far as to have given rise to considerable outward and inward current; as it was argued that, if this were done, the carrying up of the banks to each side of such final closing place would be effected with ease and certainty; and the preparations for final closing, having been made from the commencement, could also occasion no unforeseen difficulty; and that thus the whole operation would be brought more within the province of precise calculation and adaptation of means to the required end than according to present practice it usually was.

The following candidates were elected:—Messrs. R. Chapman, T. H. Falkiner, and H. Voss as Members; and Messrs. C. Chambers, G. H. Cobb, H. B. Hederstedt, E. B. Hughes, J. C. Simpson, and T. H. Smith as Associates.

Royal Asiatic Society, Jan. 18. The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Strangford in the chair. W. Hentz, Esq., and D. Mackinlay, Esq., were elected Resident Members.—THE Secretary read portions of the first paper of a series entitled "Contributions to a Knowledge of the Vedic Theogony and Mythology," by T. Muir, Esq. In this paper, after endeavouring to account for the discrepancies which are to be found in the nature-worship of the Vedic hymns, the author passed in review the character and functions attributed to the first Vedic divinities—viz., *Dyaus* and *Prithivi* (Heaven and Earth), *Aditi* and her sons, the *Adityas*, and others—illustrating his state-

ments by translations from the original texts, and occasional references to corresponding deities traceable in the most ancient phase of Greek and Roman mythology.

Syro-Egyptian Society, Jan. 12. C. H. Harle, Esq., in the chair.—MR. SHARPE exhibited the parallel lists of Egyptian kings' names from Manetho, Eratosthenes, and the Tablet of Abydos, so far as they could be compared together. He showed that the Tablet of Abydos contradicted the view taken by Lepsius and Bunsen, of there being an interval of centuries between the so-called Twelfth and Eighteenth Dynasties. In the Tablet the kings of the Eighteenth immediately follow those of the Twelfth. He showed that Eratosthenes agreed with the Tablet in that respect; and, further, that Eratosthenes rejected that second long interval of time which the German writers have inserted between the builders of the pyramids and the above-mentioned great kings of Thebes.

British Archaeological Association, Jan. 13. Nathaniel Gould, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.—Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., M.P., W. Hamilton, Esq., W. Powell, Esq., and Herbert W. Taylor, Esq., were elected Associates. George Tomline, Esq., M.P., was also enrolled an Associate, and nominated President for the Congress of 1864, which is to be held at Ipswich.

Mr. Cecil Brant exhibited antiquities found towards the close of 1863 at Canterbury, among which were a fine and perfect lachrymatory of glass, a small patera of Samian ware, an olla of grey terra-cotta, and an operculum of a small-mouthed vessel of red terra-cotta, with a central perforation through which a cord was passed and knotted beneath to serve as a handle.

Mr. Gunston exhibited further articles obtained from Dowgate Dock, in bronze, bone and iron.

Mr. Irvine exhibited some objects found in excavating for the new Foreign Office—keys, spoons, &c., belonging chiefly to the fifteenth century.

Mr. Cuming exhibited a leaden 2lb. weight, having the City dagger impressed on it, and belonging to the second half of the seventeenth century.

The Rev. E. Kell exhibited a betrothal ring of silver gilt, found in excavating at the Ringwood Cemetery. It is a guilloche hoop with a device of a heart, &c. Mr. Kell also produced a bonbonier of brass, two-and-a-half inches diameter, beautifully chased, of the seventeenth century; also, a fine silver medal of large size, of Christian Ludovic, Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg, 1648-65.

Royal Institute of British Architects, Jan. 18.—Ordinary General Meeting.—The President, Prof. Thomas L. Donaldson, in the chair.—ADDRESSES of congratulation to her Majesty, patroness, and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, as patron of the Institute, and the Princess of Wales, upon the birth of a prince, were unanimously agreed to. Mr. C. F. Hayward, Hon. Sec., called attention to specimens exhibited on the table of Boyle's double level draughtless Ventilators, which had been patented as a method for promoting a perpetual flow of air through a room, by means of upper and lower apertures, without creating cold draught. Mr. Hayward said he had adopted one of these ventilators, and found it to fulfil the conditions claimed for it in a very satisfactory manner. The President announced the decease, since the last meeting, of Mr. Joseph Woods, F.S.A., honorary member, a patriarch of the profession, editor of the fourth vol. of "Stuart's Athens," and author of "Letters of an Architect from France, Italy, and Greece, in the year 1828." The President read a highly interesting memoir of the deceased gentleman.

Mr. John Whichcord read a paper on "Hydraulic Lifts."—The author stated that the application of hydraulic power in its various modifications to the saving of labour in large hotels and other establishments, created a complete revolution in the building of modern edifices of that description; and he expressed his opinion that with a more constant supply of water in the metropolis, this appliance would be much more extensively employed than it was at present, although in the large hotels recently erected it was deemed almost indispensable. After giving a history of the progress of hydraulic machinery from the time of Ovid down to the present period, the author gave a description of the various "lifts" which have been constructed under his superintendence at the Brighton Hotel, by the engineers, Messrs. Easton and Amos. These lifts are five in number, and the larger one of which is to be employed in the raising of visitors and luggage, from the ground-floor to any of the upper

stories, to the height of seventy-seven feet, and consists of an elegantly-constructed room, enclosed, capable of raising eight persons at a time, while the modification of the apparatus was such that with equal facility it could be used for the ascent or descent of a single person. The other four lifts are to be applied to the various purposes of the hotel, adopted to the several plans for which they are required.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 2.—Albemarle Street. General Monthly Meeting.

ENTOMOLOGICAL, at 7.—12, Bedford Row.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "Traver's Commercial Law," Mr. J. Young, F.S.A.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS, at 8.—9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, at 8.—3, Waterloo Place. "Suggestions for the Amendment of the Law in Cases of Criminal Appeal," Mr. G. H. Palmer.

MEDICAL, at 8.30.—32A, George Street, Hanover Square.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On Experimental Optics," Professor Tyndall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "Structure and Classification of the Mammalia," Professor Huxley.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—25, Great George Street, Westminster. Discussion upon Mr. Redman's Paper on "The East Coast, between the Thames and the Wash Estuaries."

PATHOLOGICAL, at 8.—53, Berners Street, Oxford Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, at 8.—King's College, Strand. Anniversary. ANTHROPOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's Place. "On the Construction of the Upper Jaw in the Skull of a Greenlander," Prof. C. G. Carns. With Notes by Mr. C. Carter Blake. "On Anthropological Desiderata with reference to the Origin of Man," Mr. J. Reddie.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi. "On Instantaneous Engraving upon Metal," Mons. E. Vial. (Illustrated with Experiments).

GEOLOGICAL, at 8.—Somerset House. 1. "On the Permian Rocks of the North-west of England, and their Extension into Scotland," Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S., and Professor R. Harkness, F.R.S. 2. "On Further Discoveries of Flint Implements and Fossil Mammalia," Mr. J. Wyatt.

PHARMACEUTICAL, at 8.—17, Bloomsbury Square.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, at 8.30.—4, St. Martin's Place. "On a New Trilingual Phœnician Inscription," Mr. Deutsch.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On Experimental Optics," Professor Tyndall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "Structure and Classification of the Mammalia," Professor Huxley.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "Glycerine and the Fats," Mr. J. A. Wanklyn, F.R.S.E.

ANTIQUARIES, at 8.—Somerset House.

LINNEAN, at 8.—Burlington House. 1. "Observations on the Functions and Structure of the Reproductive Organs in the Primulaceæ," Mr. John Scott. 2. "Notes on some points in the Anatomy of Rotatoria," Mr. Walter Moxon.

CHEMICAL, at 8.—Burlington House.

ROYAL, at 8.30.—Burlington House. "Experiments to determine the effect of Impact, Vibratory Action and long-continued changes of Load in Wrought-Iron Girders," Mr. W. Fairbairn.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, at 4.—1, Burlington Gardens. "On Recent Discoveries in the Troad," Mr. Frank Calvert. "On the Monuments of the Cobham Family in Kent and Sussex," Mr. Richardson. "On Ancient Objects lately found at Bath," Rev. Prebendary Scarth. "On the Curious Relics found at the ancient Vindonissa in Switzerland," Dr. Ferdinand Keller of Zürich. Mr. Charles Winston will bring before the Institute his drawings of painted glass in Nettlestead Church; and Mr. Albert Way will give a notice of an interesting collection of North-umberland seals—conventional, municipal, and official—exhibited by Mr. Ready.

COAL EXCHANGE MUSEUM, at 5.30.—"The Winning and Working of Coal," Professor Morris, F.G.S. Free Lecture.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "On Economic Botany," Professor Bentley.

PHILOSOPHICAL, at 8.—Astronomical Society, Somerset House.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 8.—Albemarle Street. "On the Science of History," Mr. J. A. Froude.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On the Antiquity of Man," Mr. John Lubbock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "Structure and Classification of the Mammalia," Professor Huxley.

ART.

MR. WYNFIELD'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

IF the common use of epithets which greatly exaggerate or give false meanings to simple ideas be characteristic of the ordinary dialogue of the present day—if we could earnestly wish, for the purity and strength's sake of our language, that the adjectives "awful," "tremendous," "frightful," "frantic," and many others, with their derivative adverbs, could be subjected to the wise restraint and temperate use which the example of the best writers of English warrants and approves—there is yet one adjective the free use of which, in common conversation, is almost indispensable, in a time when the application of the powers and forces of nature to our wants and gratifications is everywhere calling for attention and admiration. The word "wonderful," often used without thought of its meaning, is really never misapplied. Whether we speak of the forces of steam, or of electricity, or of the results

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yet achieved by their application to our daily necessities, whether we reflect upon the influences which act upon us or upon the nature with which we are endowed—upon the outward, visible signs, or the inward and spiritual graces which exist round about us—the epithet “wonderful” will always hang upon our lips as the echo of the state of mind produced by the contemplation of the manifestations of unseen powers in the midst of which we live, move, and have our being.

The process by which the image of an object is intercepted and fixed in a visible shape, though of recent discovery, has yet become so familiar, and its development and application so universal, that we have almost ceased to regard it with wonder. Nevertheless, the instantaneous production of a photograph is one of the most wonderful achievements of science. The bodily presence of such a one is, as it were, created out of nothing: filched from the eye of the sun. There can be no mistake about this shadow of the substance: the resemblance, where the process of obtaining it has been practised with ordinary skill and intelligence, is so close to the original, that a little child will infallibly recognise it, and criticism bows before the verisimilitude which, upon æsthetic grounds, it believes itself bound to condemn. The interest excited by photography appears to be ever on the increase. The productive power of the camera in Europe is at present only exceeded by that of the printing-press. Every living celebrity, from the French Emperor to Tom King, every existing building, ancient and modern, every alp and glacier, scenes of beauty and peace, of carnage and the battle-field, every visible existence, are daily presented to thousands of lenses, by which their images are received and painted in the camera as upon the retina of the human eye—that which is transitory in its nature being arrested and fixed for evermore as one of the visible influences that shall act upon human souls.

The vulgarity of photographic portraiture at the present time is, we believe and trust, at its height. If the absence of knowledge, taste, and feeling in the great majority of those who practise as photographic artists were the exception instead of the rule, we should be amazed at the sufferance so long extended to the productions which now fill shop-windows and albums.

To all who have seen what beautiful arrangements of figures have been set before the camera by any educated artist who has worked as an amateur, or by way of helping himself in his art, what suggestions of beauty he has obtained by careful adaptations and skilful focussing, it must be a matter of deep regret that the practice of photography has never yet been properly developed, and that its capabilities, apart from the chemical agents indispensable from its practice, have never been fairly tested. It has not only become a trade, but a very low trade—a mine of wealth to some more skilful practitioners, whose productions, as far as any knowledge of art is displayed in them, are on a level with those which may be obtained for sixpence in the New Cut. Apart from the artistic knowledge and experience which should always direct the production of good photography, its results, however wonderful, are eminently unsatisfactory. We must all be struck by the vulgarity, monotony, and poverty of resource exhibited by common *carte-de-visite* portraiture. The distinctions so patent between a lady and her maid, between a statesman and a prizefighter, between a poet and a performer on the tight-rope, are unknown to photography, chiefly because they are unfelt by the individual who undertakes the all-important duty of posing the sitters and arranging the background. So that he gets them well set up against his detestable balustrade or make-believe furniture, and disposes of them in five minutes, he is perfectly satisfied. Nothing puts him out but a disarrangement of his chemicals or a defect in the light. He does not know what a painter means by “treatment,” and how it constitutes nearly all the difference between good art and misdirected labour.

Many painters have taken up photography as amateurs; but only two or three have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with its capabilities, and devoted a large amount of time to develop them. The first painter who really gave himself up to its practice, and intermitted, for the space of two years, the ordinary work of his profession, was Mr. D. O. Hill of Edinburgh. About the year 1848 he produced a set of portraits which we still think of as among the very few photographic portraits in which there was evidence of intelligent direction as regards pose and arrangement. These were done before the discovery of the collodion process, and derive much of the suggestiveness which characterizes them

from the imperfection of the process then in use. These portraits are full of character, reminding one of Rembrandt and Reynolds, being posed and arranged by the help of an educated faculty akin to theirs. Until now, these portraits have never been equalled, far less surpassed.

Equalled and surpassed, however, they have been at last, by Mr. Wynfield, an artist already well-known as an accomplished figure painter. The large photographs lately taken from life by him, are the best portraits that have ever been produced by means of photography. The series already completed consists of portraits of well-known artists:—Calderon, Marks, Leighton, Henry Phillips, Prinsep, John Philip, Gale, and others. In the production of these portraits Mr. Wynfield has neglected no means of ensuring success. Taught, by a true painter's instinct, that one of the greatest defects of ordinary photographic portraits is a hard and false realization, his first thoughts were given to the means by which it might be remedied. This difficulty he overcame in a characteristic way, by rejecting altogether one of the chief canons of the craft, which maintains the importance of immobility on the part of the sitter. Mr. Wynfield is not only careful to place his subject out of focus, but he directs him even to move slightly, so that all the lines and boundaries of his form shall be modified and softened. The most ugly feature of a photographic likeness is by these simple modifications entirely removed; and Mr. Wynfield is free to employ the resources of his own judgment and taste in the arrangement of his model. The chief characteristics of these portraits are the substitution of a mediæval for the modern costume, a small quantity of background skilfully disposed to assist the figure which occupies the greater portion of the square, and the importance given to the heads by the exclusion of all that does not help to give them due prominence. The hand is frequently introduced with good effect, as by Titian and Vandyke, of whose portraits we are constantly reminded by these photographs. It is also not one of the least interesting points about them that they bring out the great importance and value of costume. The figures of these painters, comparatively ordinary in modern garb, appear as great Venetian or Spanish nobles under Mr. Wynfield's treatment. Altogether these portraits are most remarkable and valuable additions to photographic art; and Mr. Wynfield deserves our grateful acknowledgment for making the greatest step forward in the direction of good photographic portraiture since the time of D. O. Hill.

THE Academy of Fine Arts at Rotterdam has given notice that henceforth the three cities Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the Hague will successively hold their exhibitions, so that each city will only have an exhibition once every third year—an arrangement which seems in every way preferable to the former competition system.

A STATUE of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis is to be erected in front of the Shire Hall at Hereford.

MUSIC.

THE ENGLISH “FAUST”—THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

IT needed no prophetic faculty to be sure that “Faust” in its English dress, as now to be seen and heard at Her Majesty's Theatre, would be a success. Considering how M. Gounod's opera has carried captive our musical public in its Italian dress, it was quite certain that, translated into a tongue which has the double advantage of being both our vernacular and also the one whose genius is most in harmony with the subject, it would be understood better and make a correspondingly deeper impression. So, accordingly, it has been. Mr. Chorley has made a very clever version of the play—one not free, indeed, from some small blemishes, but incomparably superior to the general average of librettists' workmanship; and this performance, though offering a few points for criticism, is, on the whole, as good as that of either of the Italian companies. The presentation of such an opera as “Faust,” sung, played, and acted as it was this day week—and we have no doubt repetition is bringing with it improvement—is an achievement which reflects honour on English musicians; and the manner of its reception by a multitudinous middle-class audience was equally a sign of the advancing musical intelligence of the English people. There is a moral, too, not unworthy of the notice of composers, to be drawn from a certain five pages of advertisements prefixed

to Messrs. Chappell's edition of the libretto. These five pages contain a list of some fifty or sixty settings of the opera, or of parts of it—adaptations to every kind of instrument, *fantasias*, *transcriptions*, *pots-pourris*, *ad infinitum*, for domestic and public use, for the drawing-room, the concert-hall, the ball-room, and the military parade. Never can a piece have been written with a more utter disregard of all shop-counter possibilities; and yet this seems to prove that the English copyright is a not altogether profitless possession. Too many of these transcriptions are, no doubt, wretched distortions of M. Gounod's music—impudent travesties of his tunes and pitiless murderings of his harmonies; but the mere existence of such an after-growth of shop-produce shows that, even with regard to the more ignoble uses of music, what is best pays.

Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley have sung their parts so recently in another language that it is scarcely necessary to say more than that each is at least as good in the new version. Mr. Santley's part has been strengthened by the addition of a “Cavatina” from the pen of the composer, inserted in the fifth act, the melody of which is the same as that of the principal (*andante*) theme of the overture, with an episode in quick time. This is certain to become popular. Mr. Reeves is, as an accomplished oratorio singer must be, great in recitative. His excellence in this respect enables him to put an interest into the opening scene which it has hitherto lacked. His utterance of the soliloquy of the old philosopher is full of points which reveal a dramatic instinct. This, added to the splendid energy which he throws into the closing duet with *Mephistopheles*, brings the first act into its proper degree of prominence, and saves the story from seeming, what most representations have made it, a love tale and nothing more. In the more exciting scenes he is not less successful. No other singing that we know of so unites the two qualities of declamatory vigour and tenderness of expression. Both of these are wanted to make a complete *Faust*; and, in virtue of this combination, all question of acting apart, it must be allowed that no performance of the music has yet come up to his. Mr. Reeves, moreover, was in exceptionally “good voice” on Saturday last; his tone was magnificent. May this happy state of his larynx continue till all musical London has been to hear him!

Of Madame Sherrington we may say that her performance, if it does not surpass, it is at least not surpassed by, that of either of her two London predecessors. The gifts which go to the making of a great artist are so many and diverse that comparison here ceases to be “odorous.” The inspiring dramatic force of Mdlle. Titiens cannot make her vocalization accurate or refined, nor can the touching simplicity of Madame Carvalho's *Margaret* make us forget the dry, thin quality of her voice. Nature has given Madame Sherrington a voice every tone of which is beautiful, and cultivation has given her a power of using it which, in regard to the amount of her means, may be fairly called complete. Thus she can sing the music of *Margaret* more perfectly than either of her rivals; and it is for individual tastes to settle whether this superiority compensates or not for shortcomings in the matter of dramatic expression. Comparatively unaccustomed as Madame Sherrington is to the stage, her rendering of the character will no doubt improve by familiarity. At present we should say its chief fault is that besetting sin of young aspirants—an excess of zeal. The old criticism applies—she would do it better if she would take less pains. To take, for instance, the first example which occurs—a notable one, because the words are *Margaret's* first utterance, and are set to a singularly lovely bit of melody—in the reply to *Faust's* first advance and offer of an escort, she mars the effect by the redundancy of emphasis she puts into the passage. Now the music plainly shows that the absolute artlessness of the reply is its whole point. *Margaret* answers, just as any simple, modest creature would, that she is not a great lady, and does not want a cavalier to take her home. The words are not meant to carry a solemn augury of the coming tragedy, but to give the key-note of the girl's character. Emphasis is here out of place; it simply spoils the passage. In the church scene, again, one may object to the vehement action with which the English actress portrays the despair of the poor penitent. Hers may be a quite legitimate conception of the scene, but surely the quieter bearing of Madame Carvalho in the same place was both more pathetic and more fitting to the character. Madame Sherrington, however,

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has yet to mature her impersonation of Gretchen (pity that there is no pleasant English for this delightful name); and her conception of the character, even if wrong, shows at least that she has the power of striking out a line for herself; and this, after all, is the first condition of good acting. Signor Marchesi is a new *Mephistopheles*, and Miss Florence Lancia essays the boards for the first time as *Siebel*. When she has conquered the nervousness naturally incident to first appearances she will do her part very nicely. As it was, her first night's singing of the two romances (one being that written for Madame Didié) was sufficiently agreeable. Signor Marchesi is an active—some people think too active—representative of the malignant fiend. His voice sounds rather coarse at times, especially when at all forced; but, as a whole, his performance was excellent. Not before, probably, has the garden scene, which is a little drama in itself, been rendered so thoroughly comprehensible to the audience in all its parts as by this present cast. With the band and chorus in their old state of efficiency—though here and there the brass is a little overpowering both to audience and singers—it may fairly be said that Signor Arditi directs a performance which is worthy of the music. An audience more thoroughly and genuinely moved, charmed, and fascinated than that of Saturday last is a thing rarely seen. The impression made was a great testimony to the power of lovely music.

We have not space to notice as it deserves the capital concert given this week as the inauguration of the London Musical Society's season. The thronged state of the Hall on Wednesday seemed to imply that the roll of membership is as full as ever. The Society gives so much that is excellent to its Associates, in return for their very moderate subscription, that, in one sense, it may be said, there can be no ground for complaining of its management. In another view, however—and this is, doubtless, the feeling of many of its members—there is some reason for discontent. Some very good friends of the Society there are who would wish it to do not only well, but as well as possible. If the provision of good orchestral music is still insufficient, this great Society is the body which ought to supply the deficiency. If a private enterprise in this direction, such as that announced by Messrs. Cramer, succeeds, it will be felt that the Society has missed a great opportunity. A division of interests is a bad thing. Is it too late to urge upon the Council a thorough reconsideration of their policy? There seems no reason why, with an increased subscription, they might not give twenty concerts a year. Organized, as the institution is, on a large and liberal basis, it ought to be a meeting-ground for all interested in the general objects which it serves. At present the prospect is rather one of gradual isolation, or of the Society's becoming a mere concert speculation, in rivalry with three or four more similar enterprises competing for the public favour. Leaving, however, these questions of possibilities, it is pleasant to have to record that a better concert than that of Wednesday last has rarely if ever been given by the Society. Its features were the "Weihe der Töne" Symphony of Spöhr, Beethoven's stupendous overture "Coriolanus," and the hitherto unheard overture to M. Gounod's comic opera "Le Médecin malgré lui." It was also noticeable as introducing to the Society a young pianist, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, who had already been heard with pleasure at the Crystal Palace. She played Mozart's D minor concerto (the one so well known by the exquisite romance which forms its second movement) in a manner which was more than satisfactory. She has a pleasantly firm and delicate touch, with a good sense of accent, a clear articulation in rapid passages, and an expressive *cantabile*. Force perhaps she has scarcely enough of, but her extreme youth makes criticism on this head superfluous. Already so far advanced in her art, and this at such a very early age, having also apparently no faults to unlearn, Miss Zimmermann should have a great career before her. First-rate pianists are not too common, and a great Society like this does well in offering a hearing to young artists whom speculative concert-givers, however well disposed, can really scarcely afford, in the present temper of the public, to encourage. The vocal part of the concert consisted of songs by Mr. Santley and Miss Parepa.

R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE Monday Popular Concerts were resumed again this week after a too protracted Christmas vacation, with M. Vieuxtemps as leading violinist.

The programme and performance were alike excellent. We hope to be able to recur to this performance in noting that of Monday next, which is to be devoted to Mozart, in reference to the fact that we have just passed the 108th anniversary of his birth (27 Jan., 1756).

THE Crystal Palace Concert on Saturday began with the Scotch Symphony of Mendelssohn, and finished with some symphonic extracts from M. Gounod's "Reine de Saba," an introduction, simple and short, but large in style; and some characteristic dance music. This was so well received that it must certainly be played again.

AMONG the pleasantest *réunions* in London are the suppers of the Artists' Rifle Corps. One took place last week in the small room at St. James's Hall. The musical body is well represented in the corps, and the evening in consequence became a happy mixture of a social party and a concert. The music was the very best of its kind, being furnished by some of the most famous "artists" in London, and was enjoyed no less by the players than by the listeners. It included a part of Mozart's "Clarinet Quintet;" Gounod's "Meditation on a Prelude by Bach," ingeniously transcribed into a wind, string, and pianoforte sextet by Mr. Nicholson; a fugue by Handel, played by Mr. Cheshire on the harp; a selection from "Faust," and some male-voice part-songs. Among the executants were Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Waetzig (reeds), Mr. Harper (who played finely "The Soldier tired" on the trumpet), Messrs. Watson, Ball, Webb, Pettit, and White (strings), Mr. Weston (cornet), and Mr. Calcott (pianoforte). The singers were Messrs. Ward, Barnby, Calcott, Simons, Marler, Coward, and some more. Such an enjoyable evening as this deserves to be quoted as a precedent for other pleasant gatherings.

THE fifty-fourth anniversary of Mendelssohn's birth is to be celebrated on Wednesday next by a performance of "Elijah" by the National Choral Society at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin.

MR. JOSEPH KREMER will, early next month, give a series of lectures at Westbourne Hall, Bayswater, on the Art of Harmony and Musical Composition, illustrative of the improved system of musical instruction introduced by him.

THE archives of the Pope, according to a paragraph in *La France*, are in course of being examined and catalogued. This has led to the disinterment of a large quantity of music of all dates which had been stowed away in the Quirinal Palace. A good deal of it is said to be of the pre-Palestrinian period.

MUSICAL taste in Florence has been making, as has been before noted in these columns, a steady set towards what we English consider the highest branches of the art. A friend sends us the following memorandum of "some music performed at concerts in Florence lately." The list is certainly a striking one:—

Dec. 20th.	Sonata—Pianoforte and Violin, C minor	Beethoven.
	Trio—D minor	Mendelssohn.
Dec. 21st.	Quartet—G minor	Mozart.
	Quartet—A minor	Schumann.
	Trio—B flat	Beethoven.
Dec. 22nd.	Trio—C minor	Mendelssohn.
Dec. 23rd.	Overture—Zauberflöte	Mozart.
	Kreutzer Sonata—Op. 47	Beethoven.
	Trio—Op. 63	Mendelssohn.
	Prelude and Meditation	Bach and Gounod.
Jan. 5th.	Quintet—Op. 81	Onslow.
	Quintet—Op. 100	Reicha.
	Ottetto—E flat	Krommer.

Prizes of 400 francs and 200 francs for the two best quartets have been offered by the Musical Institute of Florence, open to composers of all nations. A prize of 400 francs is also offered by the same Society for a cantata for four voices, chorus, and orchestra. The theme is "Lamberto da Pavia."

SCHINDLER, the biographer of Beethoven, has lately died at Bockenheim, where he had lived retired for some years. The book by which he is chiefly known to the world of music and of literature is valuable only as being one of the very few sources of information about Beethoven's life.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

FEBRUARY 1st to 6th.

MONDAY.—Popular Concert (Mozart Night), St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—"Elijah," by National Choral Society, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Leslie's Choir (Second Concert), St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Concert, 3 p.m.

OPERAS:—

COVENT GARDEN (English).—"Fanchette," with Pantomime.

HER MAJESTY'S.—To-night, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, "Faust" (in English).

OPERA DI CAMBRIDGE.—"Jessey Lee," Gallery of Illustration.

THE DRAMA.

WEBSTER'S "DUCHESS OF MALFI" AT SADLER'S WELLS.

THE revival of Webster's great tragic play of "The Duchess of Malfi" at Sadler's Wells must be taken rather as a good intention than as a great work accomplished. The present management appears inclined to follow in the path so long successfully pursued by Mr. Phelps and his coadjutor Mr. Greenwood; for some cause, however, it appears to under-estimate the means by which its predecessors achieved the triumphs which it emulates. The revival in question is a strong case in point. When the piece was brought out in November 1850 it was cast and mounted with a strength and completeness far and away above comparison with anything that has been done in the present instance. Mr. Phelps sustained the part of *Duke Ferdinand*; *Antonio*, the favoured steward, was played by Mr. Waller, an American juvenile tragedian of considerable power; the villainous adventurer *Bosola* found an admirable representative in Mr. George Bennett; and the part of *Marina, the Duchess*, was played by Miss Glyn. The success of the piece was striking, and long-continued. We believe it to have been, in fact, one of the greatest successes of Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood's management. We fear that a like degree of favour will not attend the recent revival. With the exception of Miss Marriott's performance of the part of the *Duchess*, the acting of the play is throughout painfully inefficient. This lady's conception of the part is both forcible and delicate, and differs entirely from that of Miss Glyn—the only other modern interpreter of the character. In the earlier scenes of the play—those in which she demonstrates her love for her steward—she exhibited a tenderness and womanliness in thorough consonance with the character drawn by Webster, though she failed perhaps sufficiently to indicate the regal quality with which the dramatist had equally endowed it. From the lightsome happiness of the first act to the horrible condition of moral suffering in which she is plunged in the fourth, the gradations of feeling are marked by her with an evident high appreciation of the author's design; indeed, the naturalness of her emotion comes to the rescue in several scenes in which Webster has unquestionably far overstepped the bounds of nature. The ghastly scene in the cypress-grove, where, after her violent death, she answers as the echo of her distressed husband's words—one of the most fanciful and poetical scenes in the play—was made thrillingly effective by the beautiful modulation of her tone. The plot of the "Duchess of Malfi" will not bear analysis, being little more than a tissue of absurdities, which are brought into fullest prominence by such acting as that of the present company at Sadler's Wells, with the exception of Miss Marriott; Webster's noble writing, however, is indestructible, and the boldness and beauty of his verse conquer all defects; and, with all its shortcomings, the Sadler's Wells performance deserves encouragement.

THE new comedy by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, which has been for some time in preparation at the St. James's, is to be brought out to-night, under the title of "The Silver Lining," the plot developing a serious interest, as the title of the piece suggests. It is very strongly cast, the principal characters being sustained by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Frank Matthews, and Miss Cottrell.

GREAT preparations are making at Drury Lane for the revival of Shakespeare's "First Part of Henry the Fourth," which is intended to succeed the holiday entertainment. Mr. Phelps will sustain the part of *Falstaff*; and Mr. Walter Montgomery has, we hear, been engaged to play the part of *Hotspur*. The scenery, costumes, and stage accessories are to be on a grand scale.

THE threatened withdrawal of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" appears to have called forth a new demonstration of interest on the part of the public, the effect of which has been to induce the postponement of the novelties announced for production on Monday evening last *sine die*.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM's new romantic drama, to be produced at Astley's this evening, bears the attractive title of "Might or Right? or, The Soul of Honour." Great pains have been taken with the mounting of this piece, which is therefore to be accepted as a specimen of the kind of productions which Mr. G. T. Smith intends to set before the patrons of his new theatre.

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LACRYMA CHRISTI, a luscious red wine, adapted for Communion use	42s.	
VISANTO, an exceedingly sweet and fine white wine; delicious for dessert	48s.	

ATHENS.

MONT HYMET, Red, a full-bodied dry wine, resembling Claret, with the bouquet of Burgundy	per doz.	16s.
MONT HYMET, White, a light pure dinner wine, approaching Chablis in character, without acidity	16s.	

CYPRUS.

From the Commandery	60s.	
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SYRA.

COMO, a Red Wine, resembling full-bodied and rich Port, an excellent wine	28s.	
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SMYRNA.

BOUTZA, a full-bodied dry red wine	24s.	
SEVDIKOI, ditto but slightly bitter (from myrrh leaves being pressed with the grapes), and highly valued for its tonic properties	24s.	
Any of the above in pints 4s. per Two Dozen extra.		

HUNGARIAN WINES.

WHITE WINES.

Admirably adapted for Dinner, being light, pure, dry, and free from acidity, combined with the full, high aroma of the Rhine Wines.

CHABLIS	per doz.	16s.
VILLANY MUSCAT	20s.	
BADASCONYER	24s.	
PESTHER STEINBRUCH	26s.	
SOMLAUER AUSLESE	28s.	
DIOSZEGER BAKATOR	30s.	
Ditto Ditto AUSLESE	32s.	
HUNGARIAN HOCK	30s.	
RUSZTE (rich)	40s.	
SZAMORODNY (dry Tokay)	42s.	
Any of the above in Pints, 4s. per Two Dozen extra.		

RED WINES.

Possessing all the characteristics of the finer sorts of French Claret, and containing great body without acidity.

SZEKSZARD	per doz.	16s.
VISONTAERE	20s.	
ADLERBERGER OFNER, recommended	24s.	
MENES, exceedingly stout and full-bodied	28s.	
ERLAURE, high flavoured ditto	28s.	
Any of the above in Pints 4s. per Two Dozen extra.		

SWEET WINES.

MENESER AUSBRUCH	42s.	Tokay bottles containing 5 gills.
TOKAY ditto	72s.	
Ditto ditto (die Krone)	96s.	

PORT.

	Per doz.	Octave 14		Qr. Casks 23	
		gallons equal to 7 dozen.		gallons equal to 14 doz.	
		£.	s.	£.	s.
PORT, CATALONIAN	18s.	5	16	10	18
RED LISBON	22s.	7	4	14	5
GENUINE ALTO-DOURO, stout and useful	24s.	7	16	15	4
VINTAGE 1858—rich, full-flavoured, excellent for bottling or present use	30s.	9	19	19	12
Ditto 1851—soft, matured, with character	34s.	11	12	22	16
Ditto 1847—rich, with great body	38s.	12	18	25	5

SHERRY.

	Per doz.	Octave 14		Qr. Casks 23	
		gallons equal to 7 dozen.		gallons equal to 14 doz.	
		£.	s.	£.	s.
SHERRY, ARRAGONESE	18s.	5	16	10	18
Ditto EXCELLENT	22s.	7	4	14	5
Ditto CADIZ	24s.	7	16	15	4
Ditto	30s.	9	19	19	12
Ditto	34s.	11	12	22	16
Ditto	38s.	12	18	25	5

** All Wines in Cask carriage free to any Railway Station in England.

"GREEK LACRYMA CHRISTI" COMMUNION WINE,

At 42s. per dozen, Samples of which will be forwarded on application.

WINE REPORT AND DETAILED PRICED LIST OF ALL OTHER WINES, POST FREE.

CROSS CHEQUES, "BANK OF LONDON." POST OFFICE ORDERS PAYABLE AT GENERAL POST OFFICE.

JAMES L. DENMAN, WINE MERCHANT,

AND SOLE CONSIGNEE TO THE GREEK ARCHIPELAGO WINE COMPANY,

65, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.